

Driggs Idaho Stake

DIAMOND JUBILEE



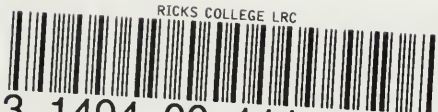
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Driggs Idaho Stake

DIAMOND JUBILEE

1901 - 1981



"It is the duty of the Lord's clerk, whom He has appointed, to keep a history, and a general church record of all things that transpire in Zion...."

D&C 85:1

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1982

Driggs Idaho **Stake Presidency**



President Donald F. Coburn



John D. Campbell,
Second Counselor



E. Wayne Schiess,
First Counselor

“And the spirit of the Lord shall rest upon him, the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the Lord.”

Isa. 11:2

General Authorities of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

The First Presidency



The Quorum of the Twelve



The Presidency of the First Quorum of the Seventy



Additional Members of the First Quorum of the Seventy



General Authorities Emeritus



The Presiding Bishopric



In Appreciation

For the untold hours and their complete devotion and perseverance, we are indeed grateful to Brother Earl and Sister Yvonne Larsen.

The many who have had the blessing of contributing to the success of this book realize that this history could not have become a reality without their leadership and guidance.

Thank you for a work well done.

Donald F. Coburn, President
Driggs Idaho Stake



Acknowledgment

This book is published by the Driggs Idaho Stake, (formerly Teton Stake) to commemorate the Eighty First Anniversary of the organization of the stake.

We have endeavored to make this a historical record of dates and events, and a record of some of the people who have helped to build these wards and this stake into the great organization it has become.

We express our thanks and appreciation to the many people who have helped in any way in compiling this historical publication. Special thanks to those who helped research the ward records and special articles, those assisting with typing and proofreading, those who furnished many choice pictures, and to our photographers, Jim and JaNae Martin.

In addition, we acknowledge the brethren pictured for their patience, their knowledge, and their special efforts).



From left to right: W. Leigh Fullmer, historical consultant; Ralph T. Wilson, chairman advertising committee; Lynn S. Kearsley, member advertising committee; G. Russell Jones, publication consultant; (missing from picture - Dell Beesley, member of advertising committee, Virginia P. Price, gammarian).

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Section 1

Driggs Idaho Stake History (formerly Teton Stake)

“And again, I say unto you that it shall be appointed unto him to keep the church record and history continually.”

D&C 47:3

The first Latter-day Saints entered Teton Basin in 1888. Their numbers increased rapidly. On August 22, 1889 with Apostle Heber J. Grant and Francis M. Lyman present, a ward organization was affected with Mathoni W. Pratt as bishop and Thomas R. Wilson and Apollas P. Driggs as counselors. It was called the Aline Ward because it was comprised of all the Saints on both sides of the Wyoming and Idaho state lines, numbering 60 families or 300 souls.

By 1901 the Latter-day Saint settlers in Teton Basin belonged to Bannock (later Fremont) Stake of Zion. As the population increased in number, it became necessary to organize the Saints into their own stake of Zion. At a special meeting on September 2, 1901, attended by President Joseph F. Smith, Apostle John Henry Smith, and others, Don Carlos Driggs was sustained president of the new Teton Stake with John D. Killpack, Jr. and George S. Young as counselors. At the time of its organization the Teton Stake was comprised of Chapin, Clawson (Leigh), Darby (a branch of Pratt), Driggs, Haden, Pratt and Victor Wards in Idaho, and South Park and Wilson Branches in Uinta County, Wyoming.

With the continued growth of population the church leaders saw the need to build a stake meeting house. On February 17, 1907, President George Albert Smith dedicated this new building, which cost \$5,000. The new stake continued to grow and progress and by 1918 had added the wards of Cache, Jackson, Bates, Palisades, Valview, Cedron, and branches in Gros Ventre, Clementsville and Richvale.



— First Teton Stake Tabernacle
Dedicated February 17, 1907, by President George Albert Smith



Interior of First Teton Stake Chapel

President Don C. Driggs moved to Arizona, and at a stake conference on February 20, 1921, Albert Choules was set apart as President of Teton Stake, with Ralph R. Cordon and Alma Hansen as counselors. This was done by Apostle Melvin J. Ballard.

The leadership of the first settlers and establishment of the Church had opened the way for the Saints to continue to inhabit the Teton Valley. As the valley grew, so did the Church grow in unity and membership under this new presidency for the next 27 years. The membership by December 31, 1930 had increased to 3,052 (672 were children).

By 1941 the stake building was again too small and plans were submitted to Salt Lake to build a stake tabernacle. On August 23, 1941 the ground was officially broken for the new building by Presiding Bishop LeGrand Richards. It took 25 months to complete. Because of the foresight of the contractor, David M. Davis, in purchasing all of the steel and most of the materials immediately, the construction of the building was accomplished without the delay of the U.S. Government war priorities. The necessary finances were always available.

The cornerstone was laid and spot dedicated May 10, 1942 by Elder Joseph Fielding Smith. On October 10, 1943, President David O. McKay dedicated the new tabernacle. The grounds were landscaped and beautified. It was a structure to be proud of!



Ground Breaking for new stake and ward house, August 23, 1941. In front is President William A. Strong. In back is David Davis, contractor; W. Leigh Fullmer, Bishop LeGrand Richards and President Albert Choules.



President David O. McKay dedicating the new tabernacle, October 10, 1943.

President Choules received a call to serve as president of the Southern States Mission. On March 14, 1948 Elder Ezra Taft Benson of the Council of Twelve Apostles, reorganized the stake with William A. Strong as president, W. Leigh Fullmer and T. Ross Wilson as counselors. Following the death of T. Ross Wilson, Clarence Murdock was sustained September 23, 1951, as second counselor in the Teton Stake Presidency.

The presidency was very busy for the next twelve years. Two new chapels were built. The Darby Girls Camp was established in cooperation with four other stakes. The stake celebrated its 50th Anniversary. Plans were submitted for a new seminary building, along with many other activities throughout the stake.

On November 13, 1960, because of the ill health of President Strong, the Teton Stake was again reorganized by Elder LeGrand Richards, with LaGrande Larsen as president, Bishop Lynn Kearsley and Bishop Grant L. Wilson as counselors.

This was a new era of activity in the Church with special emphasis being placed on the development of the youth as part of a parent-youth program launched by President David O. McKay in an effort to bring families closer together. This presidency stressed this throughout the next six years through their many programs and activities. Many missionaries were called, and family-oriented programs such as Family Home Evening, Project Temple, and Weekly Youth Firesides were established. A new seminary building was also completed and dedicated.

On February 13, 1966, Bishop Leonard E. Jensen became the new stake president with Presidents Lynn Kearsley and Grant L. Wilson continuing as counselors. Bishop Monroe Dustin replaced Bishop Grant L. Wilson on November 13, 1966, and on October 28, 1973, President Dustin replaced Lynn Kearsley as first counselor and Delmar W. Sant was sustained as the second counselor in the stake presidency.

In a directive from Church Headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah, on January 14, 1974, Teton Stake was changed to Driggs Idaho Stake.

Under President Jensen there were many new challenges to meet. A new addition was built onto the existing tabernacle in order to accommodate the increase of activity throughout the stake; the tremendous job of helping Salem Ward, (which was our assignment by the Church), with their clean-up efforts after the breaking of the Teton Dam; shadow leadership of the youth also created new challenges; and even though very difficult for them, the Jackson Saints became more involved in leadership and activities throughout the stake.

At a quarterly conference on March 13, 1977, Apostle Gordon B. Hinckley set apart Donald F. Coburn as the new president of the Driggs Idaho Stake with Bishop E. Wayne Schiess and Bishop John D. Campbell as counselors.

On September 25, 1977 special services were held for the dedication of the newly completed addition to the stake tabernacle. Elder A. Theodore Tuttle offered the dedicatory prayer.

As the Church grows, so have the needs of the members of the stake. In these changing times adjustments were made to meet these needs through education programs, home production and storage, and developing new leadership. Missionary efforts were increased and greater emphasis placed on temple work and home teaching. The new block meeting plan was adopted, and in this, the Sesquicentennial year of the beginning of the



Driggs Idaho Stake Tabernacle

Church, many outstanding activities were held paying tribute to “Our Mormon Heritage.”

As members of this Great Church, Stake and Nation, may we follow the counsel of these great men, our Prophet, General Authorities, Stake and Ward leaders, who dedicate their lives in service to us.

May our lives continually reflect “Our Mormon Heritage.” May we work in love and unity and be as a “beacon on the tops of these beautiful mountains that separate the two valleys forming Driggs Idaho Stake”!



Tetons on Idaho Side

Present Officers of Driggs Idaho Stake

(Year ending October 11, 1981)

Stake Presidency

Donald F. Coburn, President
E. Wayne Schiess, 1st Counselor
John D. Campbell, 2nd Counselor
Guy R. Hillman, Executive Secretary

Stake Clerks

Dwight C. Stone, Stake Clerk
Daniel J. Letham, Financial
Delmar W. Sant, Participating Financial
Dellas E. Larsen, Historical
Yvonne S. Larsen, Historical
LuAnn Hatch, Historical
Richard T. Knight, Purchasing

Patriarch

W. Leigh Fullmer

High Council

Milo D. Bowen
T. Dale Marcum
E. LaMar Thompson
John M. Wilson
Prentice E. Smith
Richard G. Roylance
Dell Beesley
LaRell A. Kunz
Louis R. Christensen
Logan A. Cordon
W. Troy Butler
Earl Gene Sewell
Franklin D. Radford, Alternate
William J. O'Brien, Alternate
Stanley E. Ward, Alternate
Garl R. Drake, Alternate

Seventies Quorum

Presidents and Ward Mission Leaders

William B. Moulton, Senior President
John Robert Sessions, President
Randall J. Berry, Mission Leader
Phillip S. Nethercott, President

Robert L. Farnsworth, President
Gerald G. Bagley, President
Rex E. Christensen, Mission Leader
Kurt Daniels, Mission Leader
Theodore A. Kasper, President

High Priest Quorum

Donald F. Coburn, President
Jack I. Morgan
G. Vernon Burnside
Francis D. Ripplinger
Merrill Martin
Gerald D. Winn
Max D. Smith
Alma J. Duersch
Glen D. Nelson
Terry E. Johnson
Lynn S. Kearsley

Elders Quorum Presidents

Owen D. Moulton
Jay V. Sant
C. Lynn Moses
Garth Baxter
Don L. Prazma
Rohn McKee
Billy R. Rigby
Dennis F. Brower
Donald Kelly Coburn
Jerry W. Kaufman

Sunday School Presidency

Lyle Smith, President
John A. Smith, 1st Counselor
Robert King, 2nd Counselor

Primary Presidency

Sandra W. Berry, President
DeAnn Kunz, 1st Counselor
JoAnne W. Kay, 2nd Counselor
Sally K. Coburn, Secretary

Relief Society Presidency

LaReta T. Stott, President
Ann B. Smith, 1st Counselor

Elaine G. May, 2nd Counselor
LaRae A. Rammell, Secretary

Young Women's Presidency

Sonja O. Head, President
Sonja B. Sewell, Counselor
Deanna B. Berger, Counselor
Donna M. Thompson, Counselor
Marjean P. Brower, Secretary

Young Men's Presidency

Kitchener E. Head, President
H. Ray Weeks, 1st Counselor
Lester K. Wade, 2nd Counselor

Special Interest

Ray Sorensen, Chairman

Young Special Interest

Leon Beard, Co-Chairman
Sharon H. Ard, Co-Chairman

Stake Specialists

Paul T. Delaney, Canning Chairman
Elva H. Delaney, Canning Co-Chairman
Arthur H. Mackley, Employment
Bishop Asa Drake, Jr., Welfare Co-ordinator
Lorene L. Moffat, Library Director
Bernice A. Christensen, Public Relations director
Paris V. Penfold, Chairman, Activities Committee
Janet F. Penfold, Co-Chairman, Activities Committee
Walter H. Durtschi, Music Director
Lyle K. Kunz, German Extraction Co-ordinator
Geisla H. Kunz, German Extraction Co-ordinator
Fred K. Miller, Quality Controller
Guelda J. Miller, Quality Controller

Present Officers of the Driggs Idaho Stake



Mark G. Ricks
Regional Representative

Present Stake Presidency, Clerks and Patriarch



Front row, left to right: Stake Presidency - E. Wayne Schiess, First Counselor; Donald F. Coburn, President; John D. Campbell, Second Counselor.

Back row, left to right: Yvonne S. Larsen, Historical Clerk; Dellas E. Larsen, Historical Clerk; Guy R. Hillman, Executive Secretary; Richard T. Knight, Purchasing Clerk; Daniel J. Letham, Financial Clerk; Delmar W. Sant, Participating Financial Clerk; W. Leigh Fullmer, Stake Patriarch. Dwight C. Stone, Stake Clerk (shown separately on another page).

Present High Council



Front row, left to right: Milo D. Bowen, T. Dale Marcum, E. Lamar Thompson, John M. Wilson, Prentice E. Smith, Richard G. Roylance.

Back row, left to right: Logan A. Cordon, W. Troy Butler, E. Gene Sewell, LaRell Kunz, Louis R. Christensen, Dell Beesley, Franklin D. Radford, William J. O'Brien, Garl R. Drake (missing from picture - Stanley . Ward).

Seventies Quorum, Presidents and Ward Mission Leaders



Front row, left to right: William B. Moulton, Senior President; John Robert Sessions, President.
Back row, left to right: Kurt Daniels, Mission Leader; Randall J. Berry, Mission Leader; Theodore A. Kasper, President; Rex E. Christensen, Mission Leader.

Present High Priest Quorum



Left to right: Alma J. Duersch, Pratt; President Donald F. Coburn; Max D. Smith, Jackson Third; Glen D. Nelson, Tetonia; Terry E. Johnson, Victor First; Lynn S. Kearsley, Victor Second; Francis D. Ripplinger, Driggs Second; G. Vernon Burnside, Driggs First. (Missing from picture were Jack I Morgan, Clawson; Merrill Martin, Jackson First; Gerald D. Winn, Jackson Second).

Present Elders Quorum Presidents



Left to right: C. Lynn Moses, Driggs Second; Donald Kelly Coburn, Victor First; Owen D. Moulton, Clawson; Rohn McKee, Jackson Third; Garth Baxter, Jackson First; Don L. Prazma, Jackson Second; Jerry W. Kaufman, Victor Second; Jay V. Sant, Driggs First, (missing from picture: Billy R. Rigby, Pratt; Dennis F. Brower, Tetonia).

Present Stake Clerk



Dwight C. Stone

Present Sunday School Presidency



Left to right: John A. Smith, First Counselor; Lyle Smith, President. (missing from picture: Robert King, Second Counselor).

Present Stake Primary Board



Front row, left to right: JoAnne W. Kay, Second Counselor; Sandra W. Berry, President; DeAnn Kunz, First Counselor; Back row, left to right: Sally K. Coburn, Secretary; Sharon W. Nelson, Kay F. Martin, Brenda Ward, Board Members.

Present Stake Relief Society Board



Front row, left to right: LaRae A. Rammell, Secretary; Elaine G. May, Second Counselor; LaReta T. Stott, President; Ann B. Smith, First Counselor. Back row, left to right: Billie Prazma, Sherma Campbell, Elnora Smith, LaRee K. Hatch, Janice W. Wilson, Jean C. Kunz, Bernice A. Christensen, Board Members.

Present Stake Y.W.M.I.A. and Y.M.M.I.A. Presidencies



Front row, left to right: Sonja B. Sewell, Counselor Y.W.M.I.A.; Sonja O. Head, President Y.W.M.I.A.; Marjean P. Brower, Secretary Y.W.M.I.A.

Back row, left to right: Deanna B. Berger, Counselor Y.W.M.I.A.; Lester K. Wade, Second Counselor Y.M.M.I.A.; H. Ray Weeks, First Counselor Y.M.M.I.A.; Kitchener E. Head, President Y.M.M.I.A.; Donna M. Thompson, Counselor Y.W.M.I.A.

Present Stake Specialists



Left to right: Bernice A. Christensen, Public Relations Director; Walter H. Durtschi, Music Director; Janet F. Penfold, Activities Committee Co-Chairman; Paris V. Penfold, Activities Committee Chairman.



Front row, left to right: Elva H. Delaney, Canning Co-Chairman, Paul T. Delaney, Canning Chairman. Back row, left to right: Arthur H. Mackley, Employment; Guelda J. Miller, Quality Controller; Fred K. Miller, Quality Controller.



Lorene L. Moffat, Library Director, Stake Library.

Stake Presidents and Counselors Who Have Served Since the Organization of Teton, Now Driggs Idaho Stake

Don Carlos Driggs, President

Counselors: John D. Killpack, Jr., George S. Young, William R. Durrant,
James F. Griggs, James M. Thomas, Ralph R. Cordon, Albert
Choules

Albert Choules, President

Counselors: Ralph R. Cordon, Alma Hanson, William A. Strong, W.
Leigh Fullmer

William A. Strong, President

Counselors: W. Leigh Fullmer, T. Ross Wilson, Clarence Murdock

LaGrande C. Larsen, President

Counselors: Lynn S. Kearsley, Grant L. Wilson

Leonard E. Jensen, President

Counselors: Lynn S. Kearsley, Grant L. Wilson, Monroe Dustin, Jr.,
Delmar W. Sant

Donald F. Coburn, President

Counselors: E. Wayne Schiess, John D. Campbell

Persons Presiding Over Driggs Idaho Stake

(formerly Teton Stake) - 1901-1981

Relief Society

Sophia Rigby
Susanna M. Wilson
Mary A. Nelson
Ada Fairbanks
Eva L. Engberson
Sophia Meikle
Edna T. Atchley
L. Emma Cordon
Sadie H. Harris
Merle F. Sewell
Leatha M. Kunz
Learene H. Vann
Roberta B. Rammell
Denice K. Rammell
Leona N. Grover
LaReta T. Stott

Patriarchs

John Letham
Samuel Kunz, Sr.
Elijah Eddington
Ralph R. Cordon
Francis M. Reynolds
Montrose Killpack
Sterling A. Murdock
William A. Strong
W. Leigh Fullmer

Executive Secretaries

W. Troy Butler
Douglas H. Martin
Guy R. Hillman

Primary

Fannie Little
Margaret Edlefsen
May R. Driggs
Tacy H. Buxton
Helga Thomas
Janette Killpack
Firl Tonks
Susie H. Buxton
Thora Heilesen
Isabel G. Taylor
Fern Sorensen
Naomi K. Peacock
Jeannie F. Buxton
Sandy W. Berry

Stake Clerks

Michael M. Norman
Charles Cherrington
Walter Durrant
Amacy W. Clark
B. J. Fullmer
Robert Q. Bean
Reed O. Christensen
John O. Sessions
Dwight C. Stone

Assistant Clerks

Dwight Loosli
Asa J. Drake
William C. Sensenbach
Arthur H. Mackley
E. Wayne Schiess
Larry Cook
Reed O. Christensen
Daniel J. Letham
Delmar W. Sant
LuAnn H. Hatch
Dellas E. Larsen
Yvonne S. Larsen

Sunday School

James F. Griggs
Joseph R. Fairbanks
Arthur Horne

T. Ross Wilson
Walter Durrant
C. Marion Hatch
Charles A. Cordon
C. Earl Harris
Harold L. Larsen
G. Franklin Knight
Wendell C. Gillette
A. Elmer Stone
Verl P. Bagley
Duane H. Kunz
Dwight C. Stone
Phillip H. Hathaway
Robert Q. Bean
Byron W. O'Brien
Lyle Smith

**Mutual Improvement
Association****Young Men**

George M. Tonks
Pearce Cheney
C. Marion Hatch
Walter H. Durrant
J. Roy Fairbanks
Harold D. Winger
Albert Choules
James F. Griggs
Leon M. Strong
James M. Thomas
J. Henry Jensen
William A. Strong
Ariel I. Jensen
Elmer E. Rigby
Voss C. Cordon
Russell R. Rich
Milo H. Dalley
Ben E. Call
Albert F. Hulet
J. Mark Wilson
Phillip H. Hathaway
O. Vernice Douglass
E. Wayne Schiess
Milton W. Butler
Delmar W. Sant

Leon Thompson
 Russell H. Murdock
 Douglas H. Martin
 E. LaMar Thompson, Director H/C
 Frank McBride, Director H/C
 C. Lynn Moses
 Kitchener E. Head

Young Women

Mattie Tonks
 Burnetta S. Killpack
 Helga Thomas
 Sadie Hulet (Harris)
 Rose Eddington
 Virginia Kearsley

Leon W. Taylor
 Mable H. Strong
 Florence Parkinson
 Ann T. Hill
 Edna May Floyd
 Ethel S. Paul
 V. Larkin Meikle
 Crystal Phillips
 LaVerne D. Sorensen
 Ruth S. Kearsley
 Ardell C. Smellie
 Veda C. Thompson
 Leah C. Sant
 Sonja O. Head

Brethren Who Served On The High Council in Teton Stake Now Driggs Idaho Stake 1901 thru 1981

Robert B. Dalley
 William Wilson
 William Hill
 T. H. Ingram
 Joseph S. Beesley
 David R. Sinclair
 Edward D. Jones
 Hyrum B. Clawson
 Edlef B. Edlefsen
 George Eddington
 Henry M. Todd
 David J. Thomas
 Lehi Pratt
 William H. Tonks
 George B. Green
 Don G. A. Smith
 Halsey Dean Fullmer
 Fredrick Allen
 Edwin S. Little
 David Cheney
 Thomas R. Wilson
 Robert G. Meikle, Sr.
 George M. Tonks
 James I. May
 D. C. Dalton

Peter Swensen
 Jonathan Ricks
 Harvey L. Crandall
 Henry J. Stone
 James F. Griggs
 George Hendrickson
 Harold D. Winger
 Edlef B. Edlefsen
 Fred W. Morgan
 S. B. Fairbanks
 George S. Young
 ✕ Nahum Curtis
 Samuel R. Evans
 Charles M. Wardle
 Ralph R. Cordon
 Lauritz Jacobsen
 J. Arthur Horne
 Milford N. Kunz
 Henry M. Mickelsen
 Hyrum S. Egbert
 J. D. Killpack, Sr.
 T. Ross Wilson
 John J. Miller
 James D. Hogan
 Chester B. Walker

John Lauritzen
Parley S. Rammell
C. L. Stephens
Victor C. Hegsted
Enos A. Neeley
Ezra C. Dalby
Albert E. Taylor
Hyrum W. Stott
James Nielsen
Walter Rawlings, Jr.
G. V. Nelson
J. Henry Jensen
Montrose Killpack
James M. Thomas
William A. Strong
Francis M. Reynolds
John J. Durtschi
Eldon H. Hatch
Willys L. Winegar
Perry O. Hatch
William A. Hansen
T. Ross Wilson
Theodore Hanks
Howard Tonks
Sterling A. Murdock
Voss C. Cordon
M. Leland Sorensen
Samuel J. Miller
Charles M. Fullmer
I. Horace Kearsley
E. Max Phillips
James H. Kunz
Louis H. Hogan
Darrell C. Buxton
J. Delos Lauritzen
C. Earl Harris
Thad O. Yost
Ralph Heilesen
Gordon M. Jensen
Y Merlin Christensen
LeRoy Miller
Leonard Jensen
Alfred L. Larsen
John D. Phillips
LaGrand C. Larsen
Murland L. May

John H. Harper
Max H. Rammell
Grant L. Wilson
Phillip H. Hathaway
Richard A. Egbert
Orrin R. Bates
Lynn W. Casper
Mont E. Bennett
Carlyle Green
Thomas Dale Marcum
Willis F. Moffat
Burton W. Kunz
Milton W. Butler
Orrin Vernice Douglass
Monroe Dustin, Jr.
Boyd Moulton
Eldon Winger
A. Elmer Stone
Frank McBride
Ralph Linsenman
Robert Q. Bean
Alfred Kaufman
Delmar W. Sant
Donald F. Coburn
Boyd Moulton
Duane H. Kunz
Merrill Rammell
Merrill Martin
Daniel Davies
Buddy J. King
Jack Grover
Merle G. Kunz
Robert K. Smellie
William E. Schiess
Dwight C. Stone
Lyle Smith
James W. Price
George Thompson
Milo D. Bowen
E. LaMar Thompson
John M. Wilson
James Wilcox
Prentice E. Smith
Richard G. Roylance
Dell Beesley
LaRell Kunz

Louis R. Christensen
Logan A. Cordon
W. Troy Butler
E. Gene Sewell •
Arvid Glover, Alternate
Ralph W. Ure, Alternate
William J. O'Brien, Alternate
Stanley E. Ward, Alternate
Garl R. Drake, Alternate

Names of Present Ward Officers

CLAWSON WARD

Bishopric

E. Lee Kaufman, Bishop
Jerry L. Carter, 1st Counselor
Stephen J. Hansen, 2nd Counselor
Merlin J. Baler, Executive Secretary
Melvin W. Stevick, Ward Clerk
Selar L. Marcum, Financial Clerk
Elda B. Hansen, Membership Clerk

Priesthood

Jack I. Morgan, High Priest Group Leader
William B. Moulton, Ward Mission Leader
Owen D. Moulton, Elders Quorum President
Lindsey K. Moss, 1st Counselor
James Beard, 2nd Counselor
Jeff O. Beard, Secretary

Relief Society

Karla Butler, President
Barbara F. Moulton, 1st Counselor
Jeraldine Morgan, 2nd Counselor
Nancy B. Jardine, Secretary

Sunday School

Melvin J. Strong, President

Y.M.M.I.A.

Bud A. Hill, President
Elwin T. Butler, Scoutmaster

Y.W.M.I.A.

Jerrine H. Beard, President
Zale H. Moss, First Counselor
Beth Ann Beard, Second Counselor
Veronique R. Fullmer, Secretary

Primary

Trixie N. Beard, President
Marlene D. Hansen, First Counselor
Gay H. Peacock, Second Counselor
Valerie Hansen, Secretary

Specialists

Melba Empey, Music
Edith B. Butler, Librarian
Dennis Thomas, Ward Activities Committee
Linda Hansen, Ward Activities Committee
Melba Empey, Genealogy

Driggs First Ward

Bishopric

James W. Price, Bishop
Brent M. Mendenhall, 1st Counselor
E. Craig Stewart, 2nd Counselor
Max E. Woolstenhulme, Executive Secretary
Kenneth P. Price, Ward Clerk
George E. Jensen, Financial Clerk
William J. Burgener, Historical Clerk
Anita L. Burgener, Historical Clerk

Priesthood

Vernon G. Burnside, High Priest Group Leader
John Robert Sessions, Ward Mission Leader
Jay V. Sant, Elders Quorum President
 Arlo Wood, 1st Counselor
 Russell Jones, 2nd Counselor
 Lloyd Moss, Secretary

Relief Society

Martha P. Dayton, President
Thelma T. Jackson, 1st Counselor
Vannie H. Jensen, 2nd Counselor
Neta D. Driggs, Secretary

Sunday School

Edwin D. Wood, President
Roy Ringel, 1st Counselor
Neda M. Johnson, Secretary

Y.M.M.I.A.

John Dee O'Brien, President
Ray G. McQuivey, 1st Counselor
Randall J. Clark, 2nd Counselor
George R. Perkins, Secretary

Y.W.M.I.A.

Kay S. Wade, President
Darla D. Sewell, 1st Counselor
Delila A. Higbee, Secretary

Primary

Sandy S. Stewart, President
Barbara Jones, 1st Counselor
Sharon H. Ard, 2nd Counselor
Mary Lou Harrison, Secretary

Specialists

Sonja Sewell, Music
Betty Christensen, Librarian
Paris Penfold, Chairman Activities

Driggs Second Ward

Bishopric

John A. McKellar, Bishop
David L. Harshorn, 1st Counselor
Jay Dell Buxton, 2nd Counselor
Gary E. Fuhrman, Executive Secretary
John Brent Trimble, Ward Clerk
Jay Dell Butler, Financial Clerk
J. Farrell Buxton, Welfare Clerk
David A. Johnson, Fast Offerings Clerk
J. Erwin Furniss, Supplies Clerk
Lee O. Treasurer, Historical Clerk

Priesthood

Francis D. Ripplinger, High Priest Group Leader
Randy Berry, Ward Mission Leader
C. Lynn Moses, Elders Quorum President
 Douglas H. Martin, 1st Counselor
 Randy A. Burnside, 2nd Counselor
 Val G. Christensen, Secretary

Relief Society

Ruth S. Smith, President
Elva L. Hillman, 1st Counselor
Barbara M. Knight, 2nd Counselor
June B. Josephson, Secretary

Sunday School

Dennis L. Sessions, President
Alvie C. Christensen, 1st Counselor
Melissa H. Bowles, Secretary

Y.M.M.I.A.

Roy L. Davis, President
Mitchell C. Neibaur, Teachers Advisor
L. Keith Birch, Deacons Advisor
Weston L. Ball, Deacons Advisor
Gary L. Henrie, Secretary

Y.W.M.I.A.

Sherrie Christensen, President
Helen R. Ripplinger, Secretary

Primary

Eva A. Furniss, President
Gladys C. Davis, 1st Counselor
Leora B. Schiess, 2nd Counselor
Ilene W. Hammond, Secretary

Specialists

Francis C. Martin, Music
Carol S. Henrie, Librarian
Vadna H. Mackley, Genealogy
Lynn G. Sessions, Activities

Jackson First Ward

Bishopric

George L. Thompson, Bishop
Weldon T. Richardson, Jr., 1st Counselor
Ross Cornell Rudd, 2nd Counselor
Tim Brooks, Executive Secretary
Fredrick W. Caresia, Ward Clerk
Wayne C. Clayton, Financial Clerk
Dee Moser, Membership Clerk
Clarence Corsi, Ass't. Membership Clerk
Roma Walker, Historical Clerk

Priesthood

Merrill Martin, High Priest Group Leader
Phillip S. Nethercott, Ward Mission Leader
Garth E. Baxter, Elders Quorum President
Creed Law, 1st Counselor
James N. Thomas, 2nd Counselor
Robert C. Sperl, Secretary

Relief Society

Shirley Zardus, President
Carol Hughes, 1st Counselor
Jett Thompson, 2nd Counselor
Elaine Perrine, Secretary

Sunday School

Boyd P. Wilde, President
Carolyn Butler, Secretary

Y.M.M.I.A.

Lowell E. Edwards, President
Westley Martin, 1st Counselor
Larry Jones, 2nd Counselor

Y.W.M.I.A.

Jackie Richardson, President
Donna Thomas, 1st Counselor
Mariam Lenz, 2nd Counselor
Cathy Martin, Secretary

Primary

Judy Clayton, President
Louise Moser, 1st Counselor

Jeannie Johnson, 2nd Counselor
Shirlene Edwards, Secretary

Specialists

Edna F. Caresia, Music
Vivian Siedenburg, Librarian
Shirley Moulton, Genealogy
Joyce Thomas, Activities

Jackson Second Ward

Bishopric

Jim D. Wheeler, Bishop
Richard D. Beard, 1st Counselor
Allen R. Silker, 2nd Counselor
Bruce E. Wolfey, Executive Secretary
Stephen H. Simpson, Ward Clerk
Don N. Duke, Records Clerk

Priesthood

Max D. Smith, High Priest Group Leader
Robert L. Farnsworth, Ward Mission Leader
Don L. Prazma, Elders Quorum President
 Steven Bankhead, 1st Counselor
 Lanny R. May, 2nd Counselor
 John W. Smith, Secretary

Relief Society

Flora Elaine Smith, President
Helen Radford, 1st Counselor
Leora M. Robertson, 2nd Counselor
Sandra E. Wheeler, Secretary

Sunday School

Larall D. Kent, President
Lillian Robertson, Secretary

Y.M.M.I.A.

Dell R. Tyler, President
Larry Wilde, 1st Counselor
Millard L. Smathers, 2nd Counselor
Norm Miller, Secretary
Duaine Benner, Scoutmaster

Y.W.M.I.A.

Jo Smathers, President
Coreen Weeks, 1st Counselor
Beverly Silker, 2nd Counselor
Carolyn Stone, Secretary

Primary

Sal May, President
Sylvia Harber, 1st Counselor
Heidi Kennedy, 2nd Counselor
Marilyn Compton, Secretary

Specialists

Shanna Wolfey, Music
Arthur E. McCain, Genealogy
Francis May, Librarian
Don L. Prazma, Activities
Myrna Thatcher, Activities

Jackson Third Ward**Bishopric**

James F. Wilcox, Bishop
C. McAllister Murdock, 1st Counselor
Robert Alfred Nethercott, 2nd Counselor
Dennis R. Lyman, Executive Secretary
Fredrick Wilson Kortum, Ward Clerk
Christopher Peck, Financial Clerk
Thomas Joseph Benson, Historical Clerk

Priesthood

Gerald F. Winn, High Priest Group Leader
Gerald C. Bagley, Ward Mission Leader
Rohn McKee, Elders Quorum President
Charles R. May, 1st Counselor
Dale Allen Smith, 2nd Counselor
Blaine Merrell, Secretary

Relief Society

Barbara Jean Lyman, President
Nancy Ruth Decker, 1st Counselor
Lori Weaver, 2nd Counselor
Chrystal Nethercott, Secretary

Sunday School

Weldon T. Richardson, Sr., President
Harold Reid Jackson, 1st Counselor
Jackie L. Stone, 2nd Counselor
Ruby G. Henrie, Secretary

Y.M.M.I.A.

Donald H. Weaver, President
Jessie Craig Berger, 1st Counselor
Joseph H. Henrie, 2nd Counselor

Y.W.M.I.A.

Patricia J. Bagley, President
Gloria Ann Rogers, 1st Counselor
Vicki Gamick, 2nd Counselor

Primary

Sharon L. Henrie, President
Belinda K. Kory, 1st Counselor
Connie L. Berger, 2nd Counselor

Specialists

Elaine May, Music
Lucetta Jacobson, Librarian
Sybil K. Cheney, Genealogy
Ruth Bennett, Activities

Pratt Ward

Bishoric

Hans P. Hibbert, Bishop
Thomas B. McKay, 1st Counselor
Benjamin W. Johnson, 2nd Counselor
Stanley T. Hansen, Ward Clerk
Rex A. Hibbert, Ass't. Clerk, Financial
Irvin E. Christensen, Ass't. Clerk, Welfare
Theola Ricks, Historical Clerk

Priesthood

Alma J. Duersch, High Priest Group Leader
Rex E. Christensen, Ward Mission Leader
Billy R. Rigby, Elders Quorum President
James D. Hall, 1st Counselor
Roy F. Durtschi, 2nd Counselor
Rex E. Christensen, Secretary

Relief Society

Naomi K. Peacock, President
Judy Hall, 1st Counselor
Lisa B. Wilson, 2nd Counselor
Janet Wilson, Secretary

Sunday School

Charles M. Christensen, President
Verda H. Hibbert, Secretary

Y.M.M.I.A.

Delmar L. Hill, President
Alfred Kaufman, 1st Counselor
G. Lorin Wilson, 2nd Counselor
Stephen R. Wilson, Secretary

Y.W.M.I.A.

Jeanenne B. Green, President
Donna Rigby, 1st Counselor
Doris K. Moss, 2nd Counselor
Jean Hansen, Secretary

Primary

Sharol D. Wilson, President
Phyllis Z. Kaufman, 1st Counselor
Carol M. Green, 2nd Counselor
Pam H. Hibbert, Secretary

Specialists

Walter H. Durtschi, Music
Nola Christensen, Librarian

Tetonia Ward**Bishopric**

Stephen W. Hoopes, Bishop
Charles S. Cook, 1st Counselor
Milo D. Bahr, 2nd Counselor
R. Lavere Beard, Executive Secretary
John C. Berry, Ward Clerk
W. Reid Brower, Financial Clerk
Percy L. Stott, Membership Clerk
Terrell F. Kay, Historical and Welfare Clerk
Pearl F. Atchley, Historical Clerk

Priesthood

Glen D. Nelson, High Priest Group Leader
Kurt Daniels, Ward Mission Leader
Dennis F. Brower, Elders Quorum President
D. Brent Robson, 1st Counselor
Garvin Ricks, 2nd Counselor
David L. Nissin, Secretary

Relief Society

Marilyn Ricks, President
Nancy Arnold, 1st Counselor
Joan C. Hamblin, 2nd Counselor
Sally H. Bartholomew, Secretary

Sunday School

Richard A. Egbert, President
Dean Bahr, 1st Counselor
Michael L. Rammell, 2nd Counselor
Vivian Hill, Secretary

Y.M.M.I.A.

Jeff W. Stevens, President
J. Clyde Ricks, 1st Counselor
George Shane Rammell, 2nd Counselor
James V. Douglass, Secretary

Y.W.M.I.A.

Charlotte Bahr, President
Dana Hoopes, 1st Counselor
Kay Palmer, Secretary

Primary

Lorna L. Fullmer, President
Marjorie E. O'Brien, 1st Counselor
Ella K. Beard, 2nd Counselor
Maydene Jardine, Secretary

Specialists

Jane Rammell, Music
Charlotte Bahr, Music
Velma O'Brien, Genealogy
Hattie Hatch, Genealogy
Jo Smith, Librarian
Adrian and Martha W. Cook, Activities

Victor First Ward

Bishopric

Asa J. Drake, Jr., Bishop
Emmil M. Sherman, 1st Counselor
Ryan D. Kearsley, 2nd Counselor
L. Kent Ure, Executive Secretary
W. Ross Kunz, Ward Clerk
Gordon A. Sessions, Financial Clerk
Alan R. Smith, Financial Clerk
Leland Bressler, Membership Clerk
Wendell C. Gillette, Historical Clerk
Bertha Gillette, Historical Clerk
C. Alfred Marcum, Executive Clerk

Priesthood

Terry E. Johnson, High Priest Group Leader
Kelly Coburn, Elders Quorum President
Val Kunz, 1st Counselor
Ryan Kunz, 2nd Counselor
Kyle Tonks, Secretary
Raymond Berger, Executive Secretary

Relief Society

Carol J. Foster, President
ReNae H. Kunz, 1st Counselor
Sherry B. Zohner, 2nd Counselor
Geneva Matkin, Secretary

Sunday School

Joseph Driggs, President
Randy Woolstenhulme, 1st Counselor
Reva Jean Kunz, Secretary

Y.M.M.I.A.

C. Lynn Van Orden, President
Kelly Van Orden, 1st Counselor
Jim Durtschi, 2nd Counselor
L. Kent Ure, Secretary

Y.W.M.I.A.

Ilene Sherman, President
Pauline Bagley, 1st Counselor
Elizabeth King, 2nd Counselor
Lynne Olsen, Secretary

Primary

Roxann Van Orden, President
Carla Sherman, 1st Counselor
Gayle Bressler, 2nd Counselor
Bonnie Woolstenhulme, Secretary

Specialists

Ella Hatch, Music
Winnie S. Marcum, Organist
Jeannie Gordon, Chorister
Lavon Daniels, Librarian
Olive B. Sessions, Librarian
Buddy J. King, Genealogy
JoAnn Drake, Genealogy
Ross L. Foster, Activities

Victor Second Ward**Bishopric**

Gary W. Grandy, Bishop
Keith J. Kunz, 1st Counselor
Larry Cooke, 2nd Counselor
Richard H. Whiting, Executive secretary
Craig D. Kunz, Ward Clerk
Edwin M. Peterson, Financial Clerk
Albert Ure, Statistical Clerk
Verl P. Bagley, Membership Clerk
Berniece Stratton, Historical Clerk

Priesthood

Lynn S. Kearsley, High Priest Group Leader
Theadore A. Kasper, Ward Mission Leader
Jerry W. Kaufman, Elders Quorum President
 Arnold W. Woolstenhulme, 1st Counselor
 Robert J. Hill, 2nd Counselor
 Lynn R. Schiess, Secretary

Relief Society

Sharon Woolstenhulme, President
Merle H. Cooke, 1st Counselor
Kathy Kaufman, 2nd Counselor
Claudia Davis, Secretary

Sunday School

Michael Kunz, President
Harlon F. Allen, 1st Counselor
Roger Woolstenhulme, 2nd Counselor
Jean C. Kunz, Secretary

Y.M.M.I.A.

Larry Hull, President
Wesley Dustin, 1st Counselor
DeRay Jensen, 2nd Counselor
Kenneth C. Little, Secretary

Y.W.M.I.A.

Christine W. Kunz, President
Shawna M. Kasper, 1st Counselor
Joan Calderwood, 2nd Counselor
Ruby Kunz, Secretary

Primary

Mary Lou Allen, President
Francis Moss, 1st Counselor
Elaine Hill, 2nd Counselor
Linda Hull, Secretary

Specialists

Cheryl M. Hastings, Music
Phyllis Kearsley, Librarian
Vera Jean Dustin, Librarian
William E. Schiess, Genealogy
Keith Davis, Activities

Present Ward Bishoprics

Clawson Ward Bishopric and Clerks



Left to right: Selar L. Marcum, Financial Clerk; Melvin W. Stevick, Ward Clerk; E. Lee Kaufman, Bishop; Jerry Carter, 1st Counselor (missing from picture: Stephen J. Hansen, 2nd Counselor).

Driggs Ward Bishopric and Clerks



Front row, left to right: Brent M. Mendenhall, 1st Counselor; James W. Price, Bishop; E. Craig Steward, 2nd Counselor; Back row, left to right: Max E. Woolstenhulme, Executive Secretary; Kenneth P. Price, Ward Clerk (missing from picture: George E. Jensen, Financial Clerk)

**Driggs Second Ward Bishopric
and Clerks**



Front row, left to right: David L. Hartshorn, 1st Counselor; John A. McKellar, Bishop; Jay Dell Buxton, 2nd Counselor. Back row, left to right: Lee O. Treasurer, Historical Clerk; Jay Dell Butler, Financial Clerk; J. Erwin Furniss, Supply Clerk; John Brent Trimble, Ward Clerk; Gary Fuhrman, Executive Secretary; J. Farrell Buxton, Welfare Clerk; (missing - David A. Johnson, Fast Offering Clerk)

**Jackson First Ward Bishopric
and Clerks**



Front row, left to right: Dee Moser, Membership Clerk; Clarence Corsi, Ass't. Membership Clerk; Fredrick W. Caresia, Ward Clerk. Back row, left to right: Weldon T. Richardson, Jr., 1st Counselor; Wayne C. Clayton, Financial Clerk; George L. Thompson, Bishop; Ross Cornell Rudd, 2nd Counselor.

**Jackson Second Ward Bishopric
and Clerks**



Front row, left to right: Richard D. Beard, 1st Counselor; Jim D. Wheeler, Bishop; Allen R. Silker, 2nd Counselor. Back row, left to right: Bruce E. Wolfey, Executive Secretary; Stephen H. Simpson, Ward Clerk (missing - Don N. Duke, Records Clerk)

**Jackson Third Ward Bishopric
and Clerks**



Left to right: Fredrick W. Kortum, Ward Clerk; Clarence M. Murdock, 1st Counselor; James F. Wilcox, Bishop; Robert A. Nethercott, 2nd Counselor, (missing - Christopher Peck, Financial Clerk, Dennis R. Lyman, Executive Secretary).

**Pratt Ward Bishopric
and Clerks**



Left to right: Hans P. Hibbert, Bishop; Thomas B. McKay, 1st Counselor; Benjamin W. Johnson, 2nd Counselor; Stanley T. Hansen, Ward Clerk.

**Tetonia Ward Bishopric
and Clerks**



Front row, left to right: Charles S. Cook, 1st Counselor; Stephen W. Hoopes, Bishop; Milo D. Bahr, 2nd Counselor. Back row, left to right: W. Reid Brower, Financial Clerk; R. Lavere Beard, Executive Secretary; Terrell F. Kay, Historical and Welfare Clerk; Percy L. Stott, Membership Clerk; John C. Berry, Ward Clerk.

**Victor First Ward Bishopric
and Clerks**



Front row, left to right: Emmil M. Sherman, 1st Counselor; Asa J. Drake, Jr., Bishop; Ryan D. Kearsley, 2nd Counselor. Back row, left to right: C. Alfred Marcum, Executive Clerk; W. Ross Kunz, Ward Clerk; Gordon A. Sessions, Financial Clerk; L. Kent Ure, Executive Secretary, (missing - Leland Bressler, Membership Clerk; Alan R. Smith, Financial Clerk).

**Victor Second Ward Bishopric
and Clerks**



Front row, left to right: Keith J. Kunz, 1st Counselor; Gary W. Grandy, Bishop; Larry Cooke, 2nd Counselor. Back row, left to right: Albert Ure, Statistical Clerk; Craig D. Kunz, Ward Clerk; Edwin M. Peterson, Financial Clerk; (missing - Richard Whiting, Executive Secretary; Verl P. Bagley, Membership Clerk).

Bishops and Presiding Elders Who Have Served Since 1889

Bates

Thomas G. Bates
Alma Hanson
Charles M. Wardle
Walter J. Wood
Carl A. Ripplinger
Darrell C. Buxton
Milo D. Bowen
Oren C. Furniss
Golden R. Wood

Cache

Hans Peter Mack
Robert G. Meikle, Sr.
Niels H. Hansen
James Nielson
John Christoffersen
Canute H. Mickelsen
John M. Buxton
Canute H. Mickelsen
John Christoffersen
John Henry Hansen
Robert G. Meikle, Jr.
O. Vernice Douglass
Vernon Christofferson

Cedron

Milford N. Kunz
James H. Kunz
William E. Schiess
Monroe Dustin, Jr.
Burton W. Kunz

Chapin

Joseph Johnson, P.E.
Ebenezer Beesley, Jr.
Frank J. Stone
David P. Cheney
Charles A. Moulton, P.E.
Elijah Eddington
David A. Nelson
Alexander L. Burnside
Voss C. Cordon

John W. Dewey
Dwight C. Stone
Merle G. Kunz

Clawson (formerly Leigh)

Edwin S. Little
Robert G. Meikle
George W. Hendrickson
Halsey Dean Fullmer
Alfred Hansen
William A. Hansen
Spencer B. Little
William C. Sensenbach
Easton T. Hansen
Rex J. Rigby
W. Troy Butler
Edgar Lee Kaufman

Clements ville

Cecil T. Clements
Herbert J. Willmore

Darby

John Todd, P.E.
Emanuel Bagley
Brigham Y. Nelson, P.E.
Daniel B. Hill, P.E.
Harold D. Winger
David B. Loveland
Alexander P. Hamilton
Willard G. Homer
Charles A. Larsen
Peter Sorensen
Octavus Smith
Charles A. Larsen
John J. Burgener
Alfred L. Larsen
Arnold L. Sorensen
Paul T. Delaney
Mark J. Zohner
E. Wayne Schiess

Driggs First (formerly Driggs)

Don Carlos Driggs
Hyrum Oscar Crandall
Stanley B. Fairbanks
Harvey L. Crandall
Edlef B. Edlefsen
William R. Durrant
Joseph Roy Fairbanks
Francis M. Reynolds
Gamaliel V. Nelson
John Henry Jensen
William Leslie Killpack
W. Leigh Fullmer
Voss C. Cordon
Clarence Murdock
Leonard E. Jensen
Williard J. Casper
Loy M. Jensen
Phillip H. Hathaway
Donald F. Coburn
Max H. Rammell
James W. Price

Driggs Second

W. Troy Butler
Lynn W. Casper
Merrill R. Rammell
Willis F. Moffat
Wendell E. Frisby
Louis R. Christensen
John A. McKeller

Palisade

James W. Stott
Edgar L. Gee
Enos A. Neeley

Pratt

Mathoni W. Pratt
Fredrick W. Morgan
David E. Rigby
Thomas R. Wilson
Anders A. Carlson
James Rigby
Alfred Durtschi

Oscar C. Green
Grant L. Wilson
Alfred Kaufman
John Mark Wilson
Grant L. Wilson
Hans J. Hibbert

Richvale (annexed to Tetonia)

Moroni Caldwell
J. Elmer Harris
Parley S. Rammell
Albert Gilbert
Arthur Caldwell

Tetonia (formerly Haden)

Edwin S. Little, Acting Bp.
Willard G. Homer
Hyrum S. Egbert
A. Clinton Miner
Parley S. Rammell
Walter Rawlings, Jr.
Clarence Earl Harris
Edgar Olof Westerberg
Parley S. Rammell
Guy M. Anderson
James A. O'Brien
Joseph H. Bahr, Jr.
Herbert J. Willmore
Richard A. Egbert
Leonard S. Ward
Lyle R. Smith
Lyndon W. Cook
Glen D. Nelson
Stephen W. Hoopes

Valview

B.M. Anderson
Perry O. Hatch

Victor First (formerly Victor)

Hyrum L. Curtis, President
Frank W. Parsons, P.E.
David Raymond Sinclair
Nahum B. Curtis

Joseph A. Johnson
Stephen Hutchins
Joshua A. Brower
Clarence L. Stephens
Edwin N. Kearsley
J. Delos Lauritzen
Francis C. Gillette
Lynn S. Kearsley
Dee Thomas
Thomas Dale Marcum
E. LaMar Thomson
Merle G. Kunz
Laddie Ervin Schiess
Asa J. Drake

Victor Second

Merle G. Kunz
Boyd Moulton
Gary W. Grandy

Jackson First Ward (formerly Jackson)

Enoch Ferrin, P.E.
James I. May, P.E.
Hyrum Deloney
Willis L. Winegar
Robert S. Dalley, P.E.
Willis L. Winegar, P.E.
Hyrum L. Curtis, P.E.
Murland Henrie, P.E.
Albert N. Butler, P.E.
Thornton R. Richardson
James M. Robertson
Murland L. May
Vern A. Bell
Clark A. Moulton
Boyd P. Wilde
John D. Campbell
Gerald F. Winn
George L. Thompson

Jackson Second Ward

Vern A. Bell
F. Marion Morrill
Kenneth D. Allen

Franklin D. Radford
Jim D. Wheeler

Jackson Third Ward

Gerald F. Winn
James F. Wilcox

Grovont Branch (Gros Ventre)

James I. May
Jacob Johnson, P.E.
Thomas Perry, P.E.
Thomas A. Moulton, P.E.
Clifton H. May, P.E.
Clark A. Moulton, P.E.

South Park Branch

Sylvester Wilson, P.E.
Selar Cheney, P.E.
James M. Robertson, Sr.
James M. Robertson, Jr.

Wilson Branch

Elijah Nicholas Wilson, P.E.
Abraham Ward, P.E.
Ephraim Johnson, P.E.



Section 2

Personal Histories of Presidents and Counselors of the Stake

“And I shall endeavor to write some of these things upon this record, for the benefit of my posterity that shall come after me.”

Abr. 1:31



Donald F. Coburn was born October 10, 1924 in Driggs, Idaho, to Fredrick A. and Mary Hulet Coburn — the youngest of a family of seven. Adverse financial conditions forced the family to move from the valley while he was still very young. His boyhood was spent on a small ranch in the mountains east of Swan Lake, Idaho. There the family lived in a log house and Don attended school in a one-room log schoolhouse with his mother as his teacher. Here he developed a love of hunting and fishing and of nature that has always remained with him. He graduated from Preston High School in 1941, and from Idaho State University (then U of I Southern Branch) in

1945 with a Bachelor's degree in pharmacy.

He married Clarice Mae Carlson of Blackfoot, Idaho on June 5, 1945 in the Idaho Falls Temple. They have four children — Kelley, Jeanne, Richard and Steven. After living in Salt Lake City, Smithfield, Idaho Falls and Gooding, President Coburn achieved a life-time desire to return to Teton Valley as a partner with J.H. Harper in his drug store — later purchasing the business from him.

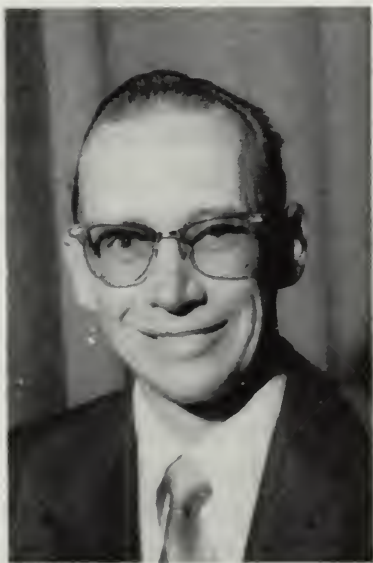
He has served as City Councilman, member of Rotary Club, Chairman of Polio Drive several years, and active in the P.T.A. Church positions he has held include: counselor in Sunday School presidency, priest advisor, general secretary of the Aaronic priesthood, cub master, counselor in stake Sunday School and high councilman. As high councilman, one special responsibility he had was the starting of the Lamanite Placement Program in the stake. Many homes have had Lamanite children, including two in his own home. He served as bishop of the Driggs First Ward for seven years. On March 13, 1977, the Driggs Idaho Stake was reorganized and he was called by Elder Gordon B. Hinckley to be stake president, with Bishop E. Wayne Schiess as 1st counselor and Bishop John Campbell as 2nd counselor.

During their calling the stake has paved the parking lot east of the stake center, put curb and gutter around the church block and paid for the paving around the church properties. The seminary building has been renovated, carpeted and the grounds fenced. A double tennis court for the youth and athletic program of the stake is under construction. A new, more spacious genealogy room has been constructed and is being used by the German extraction program. A 24th of July celebration with a large outdoor banquet, primary parade, programs and ball games has been instituted and is very successful. Boundaries have been realigned in the Driggs 1st and 2nd Wards, bringing the ward population closer in balance, and a new Jackson 3rd Ward has been created. This has been both a challenge and a blessing as more people have become active in all three wards.

The block plan was initiated throughout the stake. It was accepted with enthusiasm and an over-all increase in activity. The welfare program has

been emphasized. The large drain of the welfare system caused by the recent recession has nearly tripled the welfare assignment from the Church, which was accepted and filled. The stake participated in the building of the new cannery and the large, modern dairy, to make our area more self-sufficient. any outstanding social events have contributed to quality entertainment of the people of the stake. Through all the special happenings of these years there has been a dedication to the basic programs of the Church — home teaching, home evenings, sacrament meeting attendance, temple and genealogy work.

Says President Coburn: "This has been a humbling and deeply spiritual experience to serve in this position and to be engaged in the Lord's work, together with the wonderful people of this stake — to see the growth in activity; the great increase in missionary work as our good members, young and old, have answered the call of the prophet; the willingness to serve, and the dedication to the Lord. We have all gained strength from the great and noble leaders who have preceded us and with the Lord's help, look forward eagerly to the challenges and blessings of the future.



E. Wayne Schiess was born August 31, 1934 in Idaho Falls, Idaho. His father, Edwin E. Schiess and mother Viona Farnsworth, lived in the Cedron area of Teton Valley, near Victor. He grew up and worked with his parents on the family farm. He went to elementary school in Cedron and to high school at Driggs — graduating in May 1952. He attended Ricks College for two years, then went on to Brigham Young University for two years before going on a mission to Hawaii in February 1955. When he returned from his mission in March of 1957, he continued school at Brigham Young University where he graduated in June 1958 with a Bachelors Degree in Ag-

ronomy.

In April 1957 he met Leora Bradshaw and they were married September 20, 1957 in the St. George Temple. They have ten children--three boys and seven girls — Bruce Wayne, just filled a mission to Spain; Lena is leaving to fill a mission call to Canada; Arlene and Evonne are students at Ricks College; Susan and Karen are high school students; John and Roger are in junior high, and Viona and Leilani are in elementary school. After finishing school he worked with his father one year in Cedron and then bought a farm in the Darby area where they have built their home and raised their family since the spring of 1959. He has served as 2nd counselor in the

Cedron bishopric, on the stake M.I.A. board as both member and superintendent, as bishop of the Darby Ward for nine years, assistant financial clerk and now as first counselor in the Driggs Idaho Stake presidency under President Donald F. Coburn.

He has taken an active part in the community, serving on boards for local irrigation companies, Idaho Potato Growers Association, Teton Marketing Association, Idaho Crop Improvement Association and Soil Conservation Service.

He has a great love for his parents, his wife and children and the Gospel of Jesus Christ. This is radiated through his example, his service to others, and his service in The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.



John Dewey Campbell was born the first son of Joseph Dewey Campbell and LaRue Nelson on March 15, 1936 in the Star Valley Hospital in Afton, Wyoming. He married Sherma Janet Nelson on May 13, 1955 in the Salt Lake Temple. They had always wanted a large family, at least twelve children, but they settled for five. They were blessed with two boys and three girls — Gregory J., Debra Ann, Teresa Lee, Holly Jolene, and Justin Shad. As a family they shared many happy moments doing some of the things that made Brother Campbell happy when he was a boy. They love to ride horses, camp, fish, etc. They also get involved in playing games with their children and enjoy watching the beauty of nature. He has been a member of the Wyoming National Guard as a cook and then a supply sergeant.

He has held the following church positions: dance director, Sunday School teacher, counselor in the Y.M.M.I.A., elders quorum teacher, Sunday School superintendent, 2nd counselor to Bishop Clark A. Moulton, 1st counselor to Bishop Boyd P. Wilde, bishop of the Jackson 1st Ward and 2nd counselor to President Donald Coburn of the Driggs Idaho Stake. He was set apart as bishop of Jackson 1st Ward by Elder Sterling W. Sill on August 4, 1974, and as a member of the stake presidency by Elder Gordon B. Hinckley on March 13, 1977.

He has been the director of the Jackson Hole Historical Center since it was founded in the spring of 1980. This missionary work has been one of the greatest highlights of his life. He was co-chairman on the committee that arranged to have the Mormon Tabernacle Choir give a concert at the Teton Village Music Festival Hall in August 1980.

He decided early in life that he wanted to be an electrician and began working with his father at age twelve. He opened and has operated his own electrical business in Jackson, Wyoming since 1965.



Leonard Elmer Jensen was born in Twin Groves, Idaho (about 5 miles north of St. Anthony) on June 4, 1914. He was the third son of Elmer and Anna Jensen. His father was born and raised in Preston, Idaho, and his mother was born in Denmark and joined the Church and came to Preston as a young lady. The family made their home in Preston.

In 1916 the family moved to Burton, Idaho, about seven miles west of Rexburg, where he attended grade school, graduating in 1929. He attended high school in Roberts, and in 1934 they moved to Lorenzo, Idaho. His mother lives there now and will be 100 years old October 23, 1981.

In 1937 he went to school in Pocatello, Idaho Southern Branch, to learn automobile body and fender repair. He worked in Pocatello until January 1940 when he was employed with the Chevrolet Garage in St. Anthony.

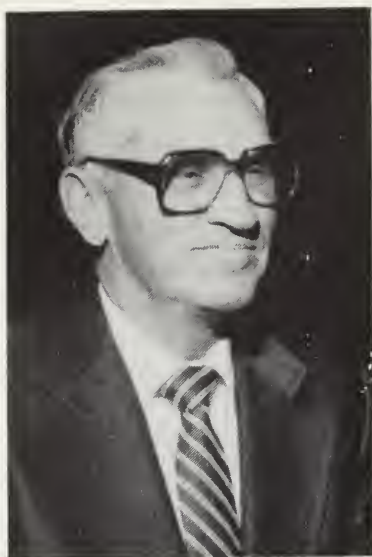
He married Phyllis Miller in April 1940, and they were sealed in the Logan Temple in September 1940. They have three children: Mrs. Lenis Morris, Ernest Jensen, and Mrs. Barbara Neville, plus 12 grandchildren.

In 1948 they moved to Driggs, Idaho, and bought in as a partner in the Choules Motor Company. In 1960 they purchased President Choules' interest in the business and changed the name to Jensen's Chevrolet Company.

Some of the Church positions he held were: 1933-34 dance director of Roberts Ward, 1936-37 dance director of Lorenzo Ward, 1942 scoutmaster St. Anthony 2nd Ward, 1944-48 bishop of St. Anthony 2nd Ward, 1952-54 bishop of Driggs 1st Ward, 1954-66 high councilman of Teton Stake. On February 13, 1966, he was called to be president of the Teton Stake, with Presidents Lynn Kearsley and Grant L. Wilson continuing as counselors. (Subsequent counselors to President Jensen in order of service were: Monroe Dustin, Jr. and Delmar W. Sant). They participated in, along with many others, the division of the Jackson Ward, combining of Driggs 2nd and Darby Wards, combining of Driggs 1st and Bates Wards, the forming of Victor 2nd Ward by combining of Cedron and Chapin Wards, the realigning of boundary lines of Victor 1st and 2nd Wards, building the addition to the stake center, assisting Salem Ward in their clean-up efforts after the Teton Dam broke in 1976, completion and dedication of the new seminary building, and many others.

They lived in Driggs for 31 years and enjoyed it very much. The people of the valley will always be remembered and their friendship treasured. They moved to Rexburg in 1979 to be nearer their children and grandchildren.

President Jensen bore testimony that he knew the Prophet Joseph Smith was a prophet, that we have had prophets since the Church was organized, and that we are led by a prophet today, Spencer W. Kimball. We should give heed and follow the counsel he gives us. The Savior does live and we need to follow his plan, not only now, but for our exaltation.



Monroe Dustin, Jr., was born October 3, 1921 to Eva Emaline Kunz and Monroe Dustin in Cedron, Idaho, at the family home. He was baptized a member of the Church May 24, 1930. He spent his early childhood helping his father on the farm, attended elementary school in Cedron and graduated from high school in Victor. On September 4, 1940 he married Vera Jean Dewey in the Salt Lake Temple. They established a home in Cedron and have continued to farm. They had eight children, (four boys and four girls) and for eight years had an Indian boy in their home whom they became acquainted with through the Indian Placement Program of the Church.

He has been a counselor and superintendent of the Cedron Ward Sunday School and a counselor in the bishopric under Bishop William E. Schiess. On November 9, 1958 he was called to be bishop of Cedron Ward and was ordained by Elder Marion G. Romney. He held this position nearly seven years. While bishop his whole class of Aaronic Priesthood boys had 100 percent attendance at all meetings for one year. There were no non-members, no prospective elders and no Senior-Aaronic Priesthood members in his ward.

He became a member of the high council in November 1965, and on November 13, 1966 was called as 2nd counselor to stake President Leonard E. Jensen, and set apart by Elder Harold B. Lee. On October 28, 1973 he was advanced to 1st counselor in the stake presidency and ordained by Elder David B. Haight. Upon reorganization of the stake on March 13, 1977, he was released. He is presently a counselor in the stake Sunday School superintendency and has been set apart as an officiator in the Idaho Falls Temple.

He has always had a great love of the gospel and the people with whom he has worked, and has been devoted to fulfilling any calling given him.



Delmar W. Sant was born December 1, 1915 at Hyde Park, Utah, a son of Ernest C. Sant and Jennie C. Nelson. He was the third son in a family of five children. While a child, his family moved to Blackfoot, Idaho, where Delmar began his schooling. He attended the Irving School from the first through the fourth grades.

In 1926 another move brought the family to Driggs, Idaho. Here he completed grade school and graduated from Teton High School in 1933. He played trumpet in the band under the direction of Clarence Murdock who also served as his scoutmaster.

Delmar enjoyed working with cars and after graduation went to work at the Grand Teton Motor Company. He was serviceman and mechanic for eight years. This was an enjoyable learning experience for him.

On March 29, 1940 he married Leah I. Carlson. The marriage was sealed in the Salt Lake Temple March 12, 1941. This union was blessed with four children — a son, Jay, and three daughters, Leanne, Carol and Janet. All four are graduates of Brigham Young University. Jay and Carol each served a full-time mission.

In 1941 Delmar and Leah opened a business of their own called Delmar's Confectionery and Variety Store. They operated this growing business for five years and sold it in 1946. Then they started another business called Delmar's Furniture and Appliance. In 1975 their son Jay and his family returned to Driggs and Jay entered the business with his parents.

Delmar served in various positions in the Church including Driggs 2nd Ward Sunday School superintendent, 2nd counselor in the Driggs 2nd Ward bishopric, stake missionary, stake M.I.A. superintendent, high councilman, and 2nd counselor in the Teton Stake Presidency under President Leonard E. Jensen. He is presently assistant stake clerk responsible for building finances.

In a civic capacity he has served as school trustee and chairman of the board, rotarian and president of the Driggs Rotary Club, as a member and president of Driggs Chamber of Commerce.

He loves the gospel and has a strong and growing testimony of it.



LaGrande C. Larsen was born October 1, 1919 in Ashton, Idaho to Hyrum and Andrea Therese Larsen. He spent his early life in Ashton, Idaho — graduating from Ashton High School in 1938. He attended Ricks College studying arts, science and engineering — graduating in the spring of 1940. He attended California Polytechnic studying engineering for one quarter and then transferred to Brigham Young University. He later decided to study medicine part-time at the University of Utah.

He married Betty June Butler February 5, 1943 in the Salt Lake Temple. They have seven children. He spent one year internship with the Navy at Oakland, California and practiced medicine in Oakland and Alameda, California for six months, returning to Ashton to set up medical practice. In 1952 he and his family moved to Driggs to take over the local

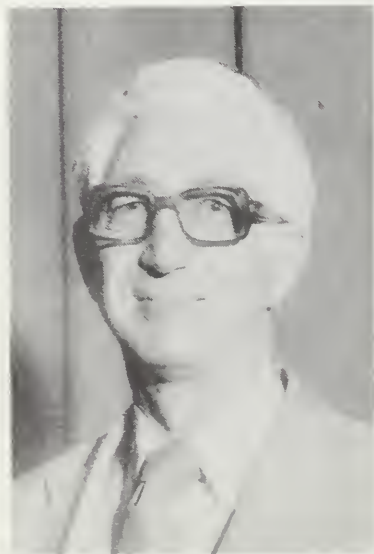
doctor's medical practice. On March 14, 1954 he was ordained a high priest and placed on the Teton Stake High Council. He and his wife were active as stake dance directors until he left Driggs to return to Salt Lake City to study further in surgical techniques. After working and studying in Salt Lake for about one year they returned to Driggs. On November 11, 1960 he was sustained as president of Teton Stake by Elder LeGrand Richards, with Lynn S. Kearsley and Grant L. Wilson as counselors.

Some of the programs initiated at this time were "no lights out," where a bishop didn't turn out his lights on Sunday night until he knew where his Aaronic Priesthood holders were, and friendly competition between families attending 100 percent of their sacrament meetings for one year. The four-generation genealogy program was also instituted, and he was appointed as chairman of the Rexburg Region for Genealogy on October 17, 1963. He later received an appointment from President David O. McKay to be a member of the Church Genealogy Committee.

On December 15, 1963 he dedicated the beautiful new Jackson, Wyoming chapel. In 1965 after much prayer and discussion with Church authorities, he accepted a surgical residency in Urology. He moved to Salt Lake City in March 1966.

Later, making his home in Logan, Utah, it was a delightful experience to start over as Sunday School teacher, ward dance director, stake MIA president, high councilor, bishop, and stake president of the Logan Utah University Third Stake.

President Larsen bears testimony that "the gospel has been restored. We have a prophet to lead us. God lives and His Son, the Savior of the world, directs the affairs of His Kingdom. Part and parcel to the gospel is the eternal nature of the family. Our greatest joy is in our posterity, whether in this life or in our expectations for all eternity."



Lynn S. Kearsley was born at Victor, Idaho April 19, 1917, the fifth son and eighth child of Edwin Nephi and Mary Lula Stevens Kearsley. He married Ruth Heward September 27, 1938 in the Logan, Utah Temple. They have five children — three sons and two daughters.

He was first counselor to C. Earl Harris in the Teton Stake Sunday School and then in the same position with Harold L. Larsen for a total of five years — 1937 to 1942. He served as ward clerk in Victor Ward from April 18, 1943 to December 7, 1947 when he was sustained as bishop until January 29, 1961. He was first counselor to La-Grande C. Larsen in the Teton Stake presidency from November 11, 1960 until released February 13, 1966 when he was

sustained as first counselor to Leonard E. Jensen, stake president, until October 28, 1973. He taught the Gospel Essentials class in Victor Ward for eighteen months, was called as priest advisor and explorer leader for one year, and is presently high priest group leader. He was called as assistant scoutmaster to Albert F. Hulet in 1937 for one year and then became explorer leader until 1941. He has been involved in the scouting program for 45 years, having served as troop committeeman, district committeeman and financial chairman, Teton Peaks Council Executive Board member, and Advisory Board member. He attended Philmont Scout Camp in New Mexico for one week of intensive training in June 1964, attained the rank of Eagle and was awarded the Silver Beaver award in April 1980.

He served as Servicemen's group leader at Pearl Harbor for fifteen months while stationed there in the U.S. Navy during World War II. He has been a member of the M.A. Hulet American Legion Post since discharged from the navy and has held the following positions in this organization: Post Vice Commander, and Commander, District Adjutant, Chaplain, Finance Officer, Department of Idaho Vice Commander, and is presently serving as Post and County Service Officer. President Kearsley also served as director and secretary to Grand Targhee Resort Incorporated from 1968 to 1971 during the time the resort was being constructed. He served as a member of District 91 School Board for one year, member and clerk of the City of Victor for seven years, member of the Library Board three years, and is presently serving as member of the Victor-Cedron Cemetery Board and director of the Trail Creek Irrigation Company.

He began his postal career as clerk in the Victor Post Office at age 18. He was assistant postmaster for eighteen months, acting postmaster for a year and received his commission as postmaster on May 5, 1939. He received a Postmaster of the Year award in 1960 and a Special Achievement award in 1980.



Grant L. Wilson was born September 26, 1925 in Driggs, Idaho, the fifth son and child of T. Ross and Alice Cloe Larsen Wilson. He attended school at Alta, Wyoming for the 1st through 3rd grades, and the Driggs Elementary School for the 4th through the 8th grades. He attended Teton High School and was graduated in May 1943.

In August 1943 Grant enlisted in the Army Air Force during World War II and served until May 1946. He served a mission for the Latter-day Saint Church from November 1946 to December 1948, in the Northern States Mission, Chicago, Illinois. From January 1949 to June 1950, President Wilson attended Utah State Agricultural Col-

lege at Logan, Utah, and the University of Utah, Salt Lake City from September 1950 through June 1952 when he graduated with a B.A. degree

in history with a secondary teaching certificate. He returned to the University of Utah during the 1957-58 school year at which time he received the Master of Science degree in Educational Administration. The Doctor of Education degree was received from Brigham Young University in August 1969, where he also taught in the College of Education. On March 17, 1950, President Wilson was married to Sharol Joy Duffin in the Salt Lake Temple. They have ten children: Karen, Lorin, James, Pamela, Debra, Robert, Suzanne, Steven, Cynthia, and Kevin.

In 1952 President Wilson began teaching at the Teton High School and served as principal during the 1956-57 year as well as from 1958-66, and 1968-69. Since July of 1969, he has served as Superintendent of Schools.

In addition to serving as a missionary for the Church, President Wilson has also served on the Stake YMMIA Board, and in the following positions in Pratt Ward: Sunday School teacher, explorer advisor, scoutmaster, and two separate terms as bishop. He also served on the stake high council from 1958 to 1960, and as 2nd counselor in the stake presidency to President LaGrande C. Larsen and President Leonard Jensen. He was released in November 1966. Other areas of service include chairman of the Eagle Board for Teton District and district chairman. He has also administered the foreign language examination for prospective missionaries for the past twelve years. Other honors which President Wilson has received include Master M-Man in 1950, and the Silver Beaver award from the Teton Peaks Council in 1979.



William A. Strong was born in Farmington, Utah, July 28, 1895 to William Jacob and Emma Duncan Strong. He was the fifth child of a family of eight. His early life was spent on the family farm. Due to the death of his father, the family moved to Kaysville, Utah, in 1903 where the children secured employment from several sources.

He graduated from grade school in 1911 and from Davis High School in 1915. He served as deputy county clerk, Davis County, Utah for two years. In 1919 he moved to Driggs, Idaho and was employed by the First National Bank and also by the Farmers State Bank of Tetonia, Idaho.

On September 19, 1922 he was called to the Western States Mission for the Church, completing his mission February 10, 1925. After returning from his mission he again entered the Bank in Tetonia, and on January 1, 1926, the Farmers State Bank was moved to Driggs and became a part of the First National Bank. During the depression the bank closed. He later

accepted an appointment as Treasurer of Teton County and served in this capacity for some thirty years until he resigned and retired from public work.

He served on the high council, was 2nd counselor and then 1st counselor to President Albert Choules. On March 14, 1948, he became the new president of Teton Stake, with W. Leigh Fullmer and T. Ross Wilson as counselors. (Clarence Murdock replaced T. Ross Wilson in 1951.) They were responsible, along with many others, for the Tetonia, Victor and Darby chapels being built, the establishment of Darby Girls Camp, the division of the Driggs Ward, the first lighted softball field, and the celebration of the Golden Anniversary of the Teton Stake. They served twelve years.

He was sealed in the Salt Lake Temple to June Engberson by Joseph Fielding Smith. They had nine children. The children have served on missions and all have been married in the temple and are active in the Church.

President and Sister Strong recall the blessing of having many church officials come to their home during stake conferences and other occasions. They are now enjoying serving in the Provo Temple each week. He has a strong testimony of the gospel and the divinity of the Savior.



Walter Leigh Fullmer was born December 4, 1898 to Halsey Dean and Lydia Emma Naef Fullmer at Leigh Ward, Teton Basin, Bannock Stake (later Fremont Stake, then in 1901 Teton Stake). He was baptized December 8, 1906 after breaking the thick ice on a pond near South Leigh Creek. He was active in school and civic athletics, Aaronic Priesthood and elders quorum. He was a bishop's counselor, bishop, and for 21 years a counselor to stake President Albert Choules and William A. Strong.

He farmed with his family until the first world war. After discharge he worked on the railroad, trapped extensively, worked for C.W. & M. Company and T.H. Foley. He operated the Orpheum Theatre in Driggs, worked for and later operated Choules Cash Grocery, then purchased it and established the Fullmer Mercantile which his wife and he operated for over 40 years. He was a charter member and has been a continuous member of the American Legion. He was scoutmaster three times — first in 1919 when all scout business was done through the New York office, and from where Harold S. Alvord later came to this area as scout executive.

He served as Driggs Village fire chief for 15 years during which time their first motor-driven fire truck was bought. He organized the priesthood-sponsored Teton Baseball League, and was finance chairman to raise money and set up the first lighted baseball field in Teton Valley. He also

represented the stake presidency in interesting other stakes in locating and promoting the girls camp to be in our valley which became known as the "Darby Girls Camp." Later, he accepted the responsibility of moving the bodies of the young women killed by lightning while attending girls camp.

He was made a temple officiator on November 1, 1966 and on July 14, 1969, a temple sealer by President Joseph Fielding Smith. He is the Driggs Idaho Stake Patriarch and was set apart for this calling on August 26, 1962 by Apostle Mark E. Peterson. He married Addie B. Harris March 17, 1923. It has been said that he married her to eliminate a grocery competitor, as she worked in a different grocery store than he did. They have four children — Valone Nelson, Doris Meikle, Boyd and Terry Fullmer.



T. Ross Wilson was born December 2, 1882 in Salt Lake City, Utah, the first son and child of Thomas R. and Susanna Musser Sheets Wilson. He moved with his parents as pioneers to Teton Valley in July of 1889. He attended public school in Teton Valley, completed high school at the Ricks Academy, and attended the University of Utah from which he was graduated with a B.S. degree in Civil Engineering in 1908. During the years of 1908 to 1911 he served a mission for the Latter-day Saints Church in the Western States Mission with headquarters in Denver, Colorado.

From 1911 through the balance of his life he worked during spare time as a professional engineer, primarily in Jackson and Teton Valleys. He also was engaged in farming during these years on the family farm at Alta, Wyoming, which was originally homesteaded by his father. His main occupational pursuit, however, was in the field of education. He taught at the Ricks Academy, at the Alta School and at Teton High School where he also served as principal for a total of 35 years. He was teaching and serving as principal at the time of his death in 1951.

On June 28, 1916, President Wilson was married to Alice Cloe Larsen in the Salt Lake Temple. To this union were born the following children: Ralf, Mark, Clyde (who died in 1924 at age 3), Wayne, Grant, Merrill, and Suzanne. Sister Wilson died in February 1933. President Wilson subsequently was married in July of 1935 to Agnes Elsie (Essie) Price Rigby.

In addition to serving as a missionary, President Wilson also served in the stake Sunday School superintendency, Pratt Ward YMMIA, stake high priests quorum presidency, stake board of education, stake teacher's training committee, scoutmaster of Troop 86 of Pratt Ward, district scout committee, council scout committee, and alternate high councilman. He was sustained as a member of the Teton Stake high council in 1933 where he

served until March 14, 1948 at which time he was sustained as 2nd counselor to President William A. Strong in the Teton Stake presidency. He served in this position until his death on May 1, 1951.

An additional honor worthy of mention is the Teton Peaks Council Boy Scouts of America Silver Beaver award which was presented to him for outstanding service to boys.



Clarence Murdock was born January 1, 1900, a few minutes after midnight at home in Heber City, Utah to Edward Teancum and Millicent Sophia Murdock. He was the first born in the new century, and the fourth son of ten children. He attended school in Heber City where he enjoyed music and athletics. He attended college at the A.C. in Logan, Utah. Upon graduation he moved to Driggs where he began his teaching career.

He married Sara McAlister on June 3, 1931 and brought her to Driggs where they made their home. Six children were born to them — three girls: Clarissa (Clixie), Lee Ann, Betsy and three boys: McAlister (Mac), Ralph, and Robert (Bob).

Betsy and Bob are twins.

“Prof” Murdock, as most of his music students called him, was music director in the Teton High School for 42 years, and he involved almost every student in band, chorus, glee, or orchestra. His musical influence swept the valley and still lives on in succeeding generations. In 1965 he was chosen Idaho’s “Most Outstanding Music Educator” for his devotion and service to the youth of Idaho.

He was a life-long scouter, took scouts to jamborees, and was scoutmaster for many years. He was a Sunday School teacher, president of the elders quorum, counselor to Bishop W. Leigh Fullmer of the Driggs Ward and was released from that to return to scouting. In 1940 he became the bishop of Driggs Ward, holding that position for 10 years. He was later sustained as 2nd court counselor in the stake presidency (September 23, 1951), under President William A. Strong.

He retired from teaching school in 1967 and devoted much time to caring for his wife who was ill. At this time he developed a hobby in electronics and radio. After the death of his wife, he later married Alice Christensen Hansen and they made their home in Pocatello. He remained active in the Church, even then as ward chorister, with Alice as accompanist. Clarence died in Hooper, Utah January 20, 1980 and was buried in Logan, Utah on January 22, 1980.



Albert Choules was born December 29, 1876 at Wilton, Wiltshire, England. He was the son of George and Mary Jane Pearce Choules. The family migrated to America in 1882. Albert was six years of age at the time. They located in Provo, Utah where his father engaged in the shoemaking business.

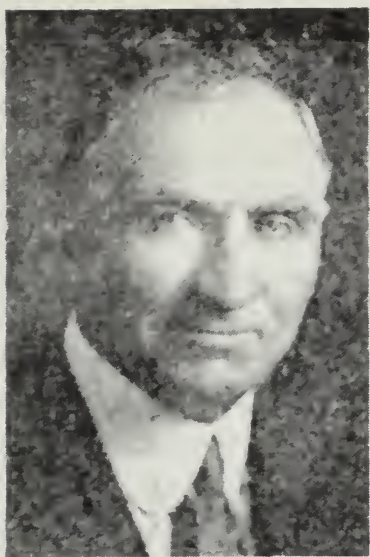
He received his education in the common schools of Provo, afterwards continuing his studies in the Brigham Young University. He served a mission to England and after returning became involved in the insurance business. He came to Driggs, Idaho, in 1910 and established a real estate and insurance agency. He married Rula Wilson on May 9, 1917, daughter of Thomas R. and Susannah Sheets Wilson, and they brought six children to this union — Lois, Mary, Albert, Jr., George Thomas, Dorothy, and Lou Jean.

He served as 1st assistant in the stake M.I.A. and later was sustained as stake superintendent of the M.I.A. On May 18, 1919, he was sustained 2nd counselor to the stake president, Don C. Driggs, and on February 20, 1921, he became the new president of Teton Stake, with Ralph R. Cordon and Alma Hanson as counselors. They were set apart by Elder Melvin J. Ballard. Alma Hanson was released in 1939 and W. Leigh Fullmer was sustained to take his place as 2nd counselor

In 1934 he was elected state senator of Idaho, holding that position for two years, and declined to run again because of business, church and family responsibilities.

On March 14, 1948 he was released from the stake presidency after 27 years, to serve as president of the Southern States Mission for the next four years. After returning home from the mission field he was asked to serve as counselor to President William L. Killpack of the Idaho Falls Temple. During the latter part of 1963 his health started to fail and he was released from his temple position. He died April 6, 1966 in his home in Idaho Falls.

(Subsequent counselors to President Choules in order of service were: Ralph R. Cordon, Alma Hanson, William A. Strong and W. Leigh Fullmer).



Ralph R. Cordon was born February 23, 1866, at Willard, Utah, the son of Alfred and Mary Ann Voss Cordon. He married Annie Shumway in Logan, Utah, December 17, 1886, and they had eleven children. He moved to Treasureton, Idaho in 1890, and in 1893 became a counselor in the bishopric there, in which position he served for ten years. He also held the position of Sunday School superintendent and served many years as a teacher and in missionary service. He has held the positions of road overseer, school trustee, registration clerk and other positions of trust. In 1904 he moved to Preston, Idaho, and served there as Sunday School superintendent until

1909, when he was called on a mission to the Northern States. He returned from this mission in 1911 and became a home missionary.

In 1912 he moved with his family to Driggs, Idaho. He was chosen to be on the high council in the Teton Stake, and became the first counselor to President Don C. Driggs May 17, 1917. In February 1921 he was chosen a counselor in the stake presidency to President Albert Choules. He was a county commissioner in 1921-22. He was engaged in farming in the valley and later as an International Harvester dealer, had an automobile dealership and was in the furniture business. He became the stake patriarch on October 1, 1927 and served in this position until the time of his death on July 28, 1936.



Alma Hanson was born in Hyrum, Utah, October 3, 1874. He was the son of Hans P. Hanson and Bertha Carlson Hanson, pioneers of 1865, having walked across the plains from the Missouri River to Utah.

From 1895 to 1902 he was in partnership with his father in owning several thousand head of sheep. In 1902 he was sent on a mission to Germany.

On November 8, 1905, he married Marie Aslagsen, and two days later they were on their honeymoon enroute to Teton Valley where they began their permanent location. To this union eight children were born. They first resided in the Darby area where he taught school. They moved to Bates, acquired land and were engaged in farming there. He served for eleven years as bishop of the Bates Ward and was instrumental in erecting one of the first frame church buildings of the stake at Bates. In 1919 they purchased a home in

Driggs and for eight years he taught school during winter terms in the valley. He became a member of the high council in 1919, and in February 1921, he was called as a counselor in the stake presidency.

He was an active member of the community serving as justice of the peace, member of the town board of Driggs, chairman of the board of trustees of Rural High School Number 3, and he was the first county treasurer and tax collector elected by the people. He was state senator in the eighteenth session of the Idaho legislature.

He later moved to Idaho Falls, Idaho and after the death of his wife he became a worker in the Idaho Falls Temple. He was active as a temple worker from 1967 until the time of his death (even in his wheelchair). He lived one hundred years, four months and six days, passing away on February 9, 1974.



Don C. Driggs was born in Pleasant Grove, Utah, November 20, 1864, the son of Benjamin Woodbury Driggs and Oliva Pratt, who was the daughter of Parley P. Pratt, one of the original members of the Council of the Twelve. He received his elementary education in Pleasant Grove and attended the Brigham Young Academy at Provo for three years.

In his early manhood years, he helped build the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, between Glenwood Springs and Leadville, Colorado. He arrived with a team and wagon for his first visit to Teton Valley on July 28, 1888. Upon his first view of this beautiful, unspoiled wilderness area, he penned the following description: "I shall never forget our reaching the summit beyond Canyon Creek where we could look over into the valley. The vision we beheld was overpowering. Indeed, it looked like a promised land."

He went back to Pleasant Grove to spend the winters of 1888 and 1889 and left again to return to Teton Valley, with a small group of other interested pioneers, to go back and pioneer Teton Valley. The men who went with him at that time were Howard R. Wallace, William M. Waddell, James Wilson, Sol Angel, George S. Young, David Hilton, Agnes Lambert, and Ebenezer Beesley. They arrived in Teton Valley on April 4, 1889. He went back again to Pleasant Grove, married May Robison in the Manti Temple on July 3, 1889. They returned to Teton Valley on July 12, 1889, where they built a home. He established various businesses, and had a distinguished career as a church leader, rancher, banker, state senator, county treasurer, farmer, and merchant.

On June 8, 1901 he was selected and sustained the first bishop of the newly organized Driggs Ward. Don Carlos Driggs became the first president of the Teton Stake, September 2, 1901. For this occasion, President Joseph F. Smith of the First Presidency of the Church and Apostle John Henry Smith officiated at this organization. This stake was number 50 in the church.

He was appointed the first postmaster in Driggs in 1894. The town was named after him and his brothers, Parley, Leland and Benjamin. One of his first business enterprises was a small mercantile store, called Teton Valley Supply. He was called on a mission for the Church to Montana in 1897. He and some of his associates organized the Driggs State Bank which opened for business on June 15, 1906. He was elected county treasurer in 1910. He worked diligently to get the railroad into Teton Valley. After much negotiation and effort on the part of many of the citizens of Teton Valley, the Oregon Shortline Railroad completed its line from Ashton to Driggs on August 28, 1912, twenty years after the advent of the first settlers.

At the age of 57, Don C. Driggs disposed of his holdings in Idaho to establish a new residence and center of operations in Arizona. There he became involved in farming of long staple cotton, the hotel business and later he and some of his sons began working for the Intermountain Building and Loan Association of Utah. It was so successful that they organized the Western Savings and Loan Association which has now grown to be the largest association in Arizona and number 27 nationally.

President Driggs passed away at his home in Phoenix, Arizona, on September 14, 1933.

(Subsequent counselors who have served in order of service were: John D. Killpack, Jr., George S. Young, William R. Durrant, James F. Griggs, James M. Thomas, Ralph R. Cordon, and Albert Choules).



John D. Killpack, Jr., was born at Manti, Utah, July 29, 1878. He moved with his parents into Castle Valley where he spent his boyhood days. He received such education as the schools of the day afforded and spent two seasons at the Brigham Young Academy, Provo, Utah. At the age of seventeen he was called on a mission to the southern states. He labored in North Carolina for thirty-eight months. After returning from his mission he courted and married Miss Nettie Shipp, daughter of Austin and Mantie J. Shipp of Castle Dale.

They moved to Idaho in 1900, settling on the John Holland ranch near the mouth of Horseshoe Canyon. When the Teton Stake was organized in September, 1901, he was chosen first counselor to President Don C. Driggs, which position he held

until the reorganization of the stake presidency in 1913. He served in the state legislature of Idaho for two terms 1901-1905. He was engaged in ranching and real estate business for a number of years. On January 17, 1911, he organized and managed the Teton Valley Telephone Company which extended from Driggs to St. Anthony. He moved to Phoenix, Arizona in January, 1922, where he engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He died April 10, 1956.



George S. Young was born of a noble sire, Brigham Young, Jr., April 27, 1868, opposite the south gate of the temple block in Salt Lake City, where he was reared and received his early education. He arrived in Teton Valley in 1889. He married Miss Martha Rigby of Pratt Ward on September 28, 1892, at Logan, Utah. They had thirteen children born to them, the elder of whom, Spencer B. Young, was the first man in Teton County to voluntarily enlist in World War I.

He served as justice of the peace, was a pioneer breaker of the virgin soil near Victor and a pioneer road breaker over the Teton Pass. He drove his team on the lead of the first loaded wagon up Trail Canyon and over the Teton Pass to Fish Creek in Jackson Hole. William Green owned the wagon in which was a mowing machine and six hundred pounds of other freight. They had to cut their way on the old trail.

Mr. Young was president of the first elders quorum of the valley, with Nelson Dalley and John Lauritzen as his counselors. He was first assistant to T.R. Wilson in the Pratt Ward Sunday School and the first ward clerk in the Raymond Branch in Victor. He became second counselor to Bishop Fred W. Morgan of the Pratt Ward, and when the Teton Stake was organized he became second counselor in the stake presidency.

He, with H.D. Winger and D.C. Driggs, applied for a charter for the Driggs State Bank, and he became its first president in 1906.

He died June 5, 1958, at Burbank, Idaho.



William Rendell Durrant was born November 6, 1877, at Vernon, Utah, the son of William W.D. Durrant and Ada Rendell. He was baptized November 6, 1885, by his father and became a diligent church worker in his early youth. He was ordained a deacon when twelve years of age and an elder in 1899. Prior to this, in 1896, he commenced a two year course in the L.D.S. College in Salt Lake City, Utah and taught school two years at Elkhorn in Wasatch County, Utah.

On November 30, 1889 he married Elizabeth Horne, daughter of Richard S. and Elizabeth Price Horne. They had five children and one adopted daughter.

They came to Teton Valley in 1906 and first located in Darby. In 1908 he became first counselor in the bishopric of the Darby Ward. In 1909 he was chosen as second assistant in the stake superintendency of Sunday Schools. In the meantime he moved to Driggs where he was engaged as a merchant and was chosen as ward clerk. In 1911 he was chosen as first counselor in the bishopric of the Driggs Ward, and on May 19, 1912, he was ordained a bishop by Apostle Francis M. Lyman and set apart to preside over the Driggs Ward. At the November conference, 1913, he became first counselor in the Teton Stake presidency.

He has always taken an active part in public and civic affairs. He passed away on June 11, 1951 in Salt Lake City, Utah.



James F. Griggs was a pioneer businessman and musician. He was born in Salt Lake City, March 9, 1874, and gained a common school education there and as a student in the Latter-day Saint University. He has always been a faithful worker in the Church and devoted his time in a musical way gratuitously to the Church and the offices he held. He held many musical leadership positions in Teton Stake. He taught piano and organ and played for dances. He can be credited with helping to educate early people of the valley in music through his public service and teaching of music. He owned and operated a music store, was a funeral director and was postmaster from

1905 to 1914.

He married Maude E. Pratt, a granddaughter of Orson Pratt, the first pioneer to arrive in Salt Lake Valley. He was called on a mission to Colorado on August 10, 1898, where he labored for two years. He visited Teton

Valley in 1889 and moved here in 1901. He was superintendent of the stake Sunday School for eleven years and became a counselor to Don C. Driggs in the stake presidency November 16, 1913 and held many positions in the ward.

He has been a leading factor in business circles and church activities, and beloved by all for his faithfulness and integrity. He returned to Salt Lake City in 1925 and established himself in the music business there. He died May 2, 1942.



James M. Thomas was born at Plain City, Utah, on August 2, 1884. He was a graduate of the Weber Academy, Ogden, Utah. For eleven years he was supervisor of vocational training at the State Industrial School at Ogden, and as foreman of the institution. He was superintendent of the Ogden Stake YMMIA for three years and of the North Weber Stake from 1912 to 1918. At the end of this time he moved near Victor, Idaho, where he began developing the seed potato industry in this valley, which his father had started some time before. He was also involved in raising purebred cattle in the area.

At the August conference, 1918, he was chosen as a counselor to President Don C. Driggs in the Teton Stake, and acted in that capacity until May 15, 1919.

Mr. Thomas was the president of the Teton County Seed Potato Growers Association, and he did much to develop that industry in the valley.

He married Miss Theodora P. Ruegg, at Ogden, Utah, September 1, 1920, and they had two children.

Section 3

Ward Histories



(Pictured are members who researched the ward histories).

Front row, left to right: Helen Henrie, Bertha Gillette, Anita Burgener, Velma O'Brien, and Norma Floyd.

Back row, left to right: Bernice Stratton, Floyd Stratton, Isabel Taylor, Wendell Gillette, William Burgener, Hattie Hatch, Etta Christoffersen, Vernon Christoffersen and Melvin Stevick. (missing from picture were Mary Lofthouse, Lee Treasure, Theola Ricks, Pearl Atchley, Elma and Golden Wood, Elmer and Melissa Bowles, Ann B. Smith, Roma Walker, Fredrick W. Kortum, Bishop Jim and Sandra Wheeler.)

“Write the things which thou has seen and the things which are, and the things which shall be hereafter.”

Rev. 1:19

Clawson Ward

As the travel-weary pioneers paused at the edge of the hill before descending, they gazed with awe at the majestic Tetons to the east, the green Teton Valley with its quiet river below, and they knew "this was the place".

These early settlers that came with their families to Teton Valley in 1889, settled in the northeast part of the valley, an area known as Leigh Creek. The name of this area with two creeks running through it, came from an old mountaineer, Richard Leigh, commonly known as "Beaver Dick" Leigh. He had first come to Teton Valley about 1850.

When these early settlers first came in 1889, the entire Teton Valley area was known as the Aline Ward, Bannock Stake. In 1890 the Saints in this Leigh Creek area were organized into the Leigh Branch. It included the areas of Leigh, Haden and Cache. Brother Edwin S. Little was sustained as presiding elder of the branch. Meetings were held in private homes. Soon a school house was built and church meetings were held there for several years, until a log meetinghouse was built in 1898.

Leigh Branch became the Leigh Ward on September 9, 1895, and Brother Edwin S. Little became the first bishop. On June 26, 1898, the Leigh Ward was divided. The lower or western part was known as Haden; the upper or eastern part remained Leigh Ward. Robert G. Meikle was sustained as bishop of Leigh Ward. By December, 1900, the ward membership numbered 200. George W. Hendrickson became bishop in 1903, and in 1905 Halsey Dean Fullmer was sustained as bishop. On February 10, 1906, the name of Leigh Ward was changed to Clawson Ward. The name came from Spencer Clawson who owned land in the area.

During the next few years many people came to the northeast part of the valley, homesteading their acres and establishing homes. The Valview Ward in the northeast of the Clawson area was organized in 1913 with B.M. Anderson as bishop. The bishop to follow soon after was Perry O. Hatch who remained bishop until Valview Ward was discontinued on September 30, 1929, because of lack of members.

Alfred Hansen was sustained as the fifth bishop of Clawson on November 16, 1913, and in 1916 a new chapel was built. It served as a meeting place for about forty-eight years. In 1933 plans were made to move the old Valview meeting house to the Clawson Ward and use it for an activity/amusement hall. Bishop Hansen served twenty-four years, and William A. Hansen was set apart as bishop on April 11, 1937.

The Clawson Ward purchased a forty-acre tract of land in December, 1937, to be used as a welfare farm. The bishopric signed a note for the land. It was planted, and in the fall when the grain was harvested and sold, the entire note was paid in full.

The 16th of May, 1954, Clawson Ward received a new bishop, Spencer B. Little. During the summer of 1956 the ward was given the assignment to supply three hundred poles for the Darby Girl's Camp, gathered by priesthood members, using a young yoke of oxen to snake the poles to the trucks.



Clawson Ward Chapel constructed 1916.



(Left to right): Marion Butler, Ward Clerk; William Knight, 2nd Counselor; William Hansen, Bishop; Vernal Lofthouse, 1st Counselor.

William Sensenbach was sustained bishop on November 10, 1957. By 1958, the building and grounds had been thoroughly cleaned inside and out, and all necessary repairs completed. Four acres of land were purchased

in 1959 for a ball diamond at a cost of \$400. Money was raised from donations and fund-raising activities. After completion, the men challenged the girls to a game. It was a hard fight, but the men won!

The ward was again reorganized on October 29, 1961, with Easton T. Hansen as bishop. The day finally arrived when plans were completed for a much-needed new building. On June 29, 1964, the first of many fund-raising activities was held. Labor was donated by ward members and members from other wards, who were anxious to help the work progress. In the early part of 1966, members moved into the new chapel for meetings. It was indeed a happy, thankful occasion. During 1967 the old chapel was torn down, materials salvaged and the money received applied to the building fund. On September 10, 1967, Bishop Hansen read a letter in sacrament meeting from the First Presidency stating that the balance of payment on the new chapel had been cancelled because of a new policy of the Church. Contributions were still accepted for landscaping and finishing of the grounds.



Present Clawson Ward Chapel - Dedicated May 29, 1970 by Elder Gordon B. Hinckley

Clawson Ward members sustained Rex J. Rigby as a new bishop on November 17, 1968. The grounds and building were completed, ready for dedication. This was done on Easter Sunday, March 29, 1970, by Elder Gordon B. Hinckley. Elder Hinckley promised those who had worked and donated so liberally on the building that they would receive spiritual and financial blessings. He commented on the beautiful setting of mountain scenery, and promised that many would come to enjoy the quiet and peace, that the building would be filled. Ten years later, this blessing is literally being fulfilled.

W. Troy Butler was called to be the eleventh bishop of Clawson Ward on April 1, 1973. Many missionaries have come forth to give the message of the gospel to others.

Members of the Clawson Ward have really enjoyed the association of the young people from the R-Bar-C Ranch at Badger Creek, recently purchased by the Church for a recreational outdoor program through Ricks College. Though at times the new building seems overflowing, the special spirit brought into the ward by these young people is great. Many members of the ward toured their lodge and camp and attended a special campfire program. Their participation adds greatly to the spirituality of the ward.

On October 26, 1980, E. Lee Kaufman was sustained as the twelfth bishop of the ward. Members are looking forward to many more years of happiness and prosperity in the Clawson Ward, Driggs Idaho Stake.

Driggs First Ward

The early settlers of Driggs chose their future townsite as they settled on land bordering beautiful, clear Teton Creek, near timber for building and fuel, and thick brush to break the southwest wind and storm. Henry Wallace filed on the land as a desert claim. When he received clear title, he platted it.

A petition to Washington for a post office in 1894 carried several Driggs names, so in honoring the petition, they named it the Driggs Post Office.

With its strategic location near the center of the valley, it enticed professional and business people to locate and made it desirable to establish a courthouse, county seat, offices, high school, stake center of the Church, and eventually, a hospital.

The Saints residing in the central part of Teton Valley were organized into a Bishop's Ward on June 8, 1901. Records indicate that Driggs Ward was organized the same day, so it is felt that the name must have been changed to Driggs Ward at a later meeting that same day. It had been a branch of the Aline Ward, which embraced the entire Teton Basin and was pronounced by most, as "*Aleen*". Geographically, Driggs Ward was part of Fremont County, and church-wise, Fremont Stake. Don Carlos Driggs was bishop for two months and twenty-four days. He was then released and sustained as president of the new Teton Stake. From September 2, 1901 to October 28, 1951, the following brethren served as bishops of the Driggs Ward: Hyrum Oscar Crandall, September 23, 1901; Stanley B. Fairbanks, May 22, 1904; Harvey L. Crandall, August 11, 1907; Edlef B. Edlefsen, July 17, 1910; William R. Durrant, May 19, 1912; Joseph Roy Fairbanks, Nov. 16, 1913; Francis M. Reynolds, May 16, 1915; Gamaliel V. Nelson, October 18, 1925; John Henry Jensen, November 6, 1927; William Leslie Killpack, November 3, 1929; W. Leigh Fullmer, September 27, 1936; Voss C. Cordon, October 29, 1939; and Clarence Murdock, December 29, 1940.

On April 22, 1909 the Driggs Relief Society finished paying for two lots to be used for the purpose of constructing a granary and other buildings.

When completed, grain was gleaned from ditch banks and fence lines, and stored. At the close of the first World War, the grain was assembled by the Church and helped feed the starving nations.

In the years of wood fuel, the Driggs priesthood cut, hauled and sawed, then split wood to help those in need and to sell. Later as coal became practical they helped to mine the coal, shoveling it by hand to load and unload it.

From 1898 to 1912 Driggs Ward sent 29 missionaries to nine foreign missions and 21 distant missions in the United States. Consistently through the years, Driggs Ward has been blessed by supporting the missionary effort and has worked to influence every scout and Aaronic Priesthood holder to prepare for missions and temple worthiness.

Due to limited modes of travel, climate, bad roads and many young families, additional medical help was needed. The ladies organization of the Mormon Church, the Relief Society, sent Mrs. Ellis R. Shipp, M.D., here to teach a number of women the art of serving as mid-wife when necessary. Some followed this as a profession throughout their lives.

In 1937 Driggs Ward raised the first certified seed potatoes for the welfare program in the Church.

They organized the first Junior Sunday School in the stake that same year. In these special years of having the Old Folks Committee and parties, there were also ward reunions to draw the ward close in love and unity.

Through all their hardships of establishing homes, businesses and the Church, the ward and bishops have been dedicated in their concerns about the peoples' welfare and have been quick to adopt and implement each and all new church programs.

For the erection of the new tabernacle October 10, 1943, Driggs Ward was privileged to contribute 25 percent of the cost of construction; other wards contributed 25 percent, and the church headquarters 50 percent.

From 1930 to 1951 the ward population increased from 627 to over 1,000. In 1951, the stake leaders felt it was necessary to divide the ward and develop new leadership and activate inactive members. On October 28, 1951, the boundary lines were changed and two wards were formed. It is church policy when dividing and numbering wards to designate the ward having the church building within its boundaries as the first ward: therefore, Driggs Ward became Driggs First Ward, with Leonard E. Jensen as the new bishop.

From this reorganization to the present time, the following brethren have served as bishops of the Driggs First Ward: Leonard E. Jensen, October 28, 1951; Willard J. Casper, April 11, 1954; Loy M. Jensen, March 13, 1961; Phillip H. Hathaway, October 15, 1961; Donald F. Coburn, January 18, 1970; Max H. Rammell, April 16, 1977; and James W. Price, February 22, 1981.

Music has been a great asset in the Driggs First Ward and even back to the organization of Driggs Ward, with many devoted and talented members contributing their time and effort to entertain and teach others. There have

been band concerts in the center of town, with the help of the music department at the school, Christmas caroling with teams, sleighs and hayracks. All bring back choice memories of the important part music has played in the ward. An annual Christmas Cantata, entitled "His Natal Day" was held for many years in this ward, with the school music instructor Clarence Murdock conducting, and inviting alumni or anyone wishing to join in. A good ward choir had been an important activity of this ward.

The first lighted softball field was established, funded and constructed by the Driggs First Ward and has been a great asset to the youth and people of the valley.

On October 10, 1971, the small ward of Bates was dissolved and their membership (26 families - 106 members, including 3 former bishops) transferred into Driggs First Ward. They were a talented group, adding great strength and loyalty to the ward. They were accepted with love.

By July 29, 1979, the membership of Driggs First Ward was approximately one-third larger than the Driggs Second Ward. The stake presidency felt it advisable to more evenly divide the people and provide more opportunities for people to serve. The boundary lines for Driggs First were once again changed to include the north side of Short and Fremont Streets, north to Clawson Ward boundaries. Everyone on the east side of Main Street and the highway is in the ward. This includes most of the people in Driggs.

Since the beginning, it has been a strong, outstanding ward. Bishoprics have continually supported the scouting program and have adopted a good cub scouting program. This has provided many opportunities to serve and learn about outdoor living such as camping, swimming, hiking, outdoor cooking and sports.

The ward has a good athletic program for both boys and girls, participating in baseball and softball tournaments, and many times have fielded the outstanding teams in the stake. It has had outstanding leadership to develop all the programs outlined by the Church.

On March 2, 1980, Driggs First Ward accepted and put into effect the new consolidated block plan of meetings. It has created many changes, successes and love in doing this, the Lord's work.

Driggs Second Ward

When it became evident that there were enough people in the Driggs Ward, the stake presidency, William A. Strong and his counselors, decided to divide the ward. All people north of Depot Street were in Driggs First Ward and all those south of Depot Street were in Driggs Second Ward. The division was made October 28, 1951, with W. Troy Butler as bishop.

Bishop Butler tried to bring into activity some of the people who had become inactive by involving them in the different auxiliaries of the new ward. This developed a very warm and close ward and activated members who later filled missions, became bishops and members of stake presidencies. The welfare farm was owned jointly by both wards at that time. Finding

time so both wards could participate and work was a test of faithfulness.

The ward was reorganized on June 13, 1954, with Lynn W. Casper as bishop. The ward leaders decided to build a ward cabin in Teton Canyon for the use of ward members and scouting functions. It was used for social functions and outdoor outings by many organizations throughout the stake. Labor was donated by members and fund-raising projects were held to finance it. On October 22, 1957, President William A. Strong dedicated the cabin, and in August, 1959, the two Driggs wards joined together in a social at the cabin to renew old friendships and cement a closer bond of love between them.

On December 11, 1960, the ward was again reorganized with Merrill R. Rammell sustained as bishop. Great emphasis by the General Authorities of the Church was placed on missionary work. At one time the ward had twelve full-time missionaries in the field and three stake missionaries. A welfare farm was purchased in 1965. It was the Daniel S. Sorensen farm and consisted of approximately 62 acres to be operated chiefly as a beef-raising farm.

Willis F. Moffat was sustained as the new bishop on October 31, 1965. A good athletic program was established in the ward at this time, helping to build closer relationships between the bishopric and the youth and between the parents and the youth. It increased activity of the young people, and at one time there was only one inactive boy and one inactive girl in the ward. Project Temple was initiated and several couples went to the temple to be sealed for time and eternity. Great emphasis was placed on the missionary program with many of our young people responding to calls to fill a mission.

As time went on, it became apparent that Driggs Second Ward was fast becoming a ward of older citizens with very few children or young marrieds in the ward, and that Darby Ward was losing population, which made it difficult to staff the ward organizations. The stake presidency decided to bring the members of Darby into Driggs Second on September 26, 1971. This increased the membership by 23 families (107 members) making a total ward membership of 435. These new members from Darby were active, spiritual people. They were a great asset to Driggs Second Ward.

On March 26, 1972, Wendell E. Frisby was sustained as bishop. This was only a short time after the Darby Ward was combined with the Driggs Second Ward. He was relatively new in the area, and it helped to bring the ward together after the consolidation without feelings of opposition. Quite a number of inactive priesthood holders were activated through their participation in the welfare program. The welfare calf project looked good when they were purchased in the spring, but they had to be sold in the fall for less than was paid for them. Special efforts were made to involve the priests. A very high percentage of them went on successful missions.

Bishop Frisby and his family moved away so the ward was again reorganized. On October 19, 1975, Louis R. Christensen was sustained as bishop.

In following the urgings of President Kimball, the ward undertook the

project of cleaning and fixing up the welfare farm by repairing and painting the old buildings and fences. All old equipment was centrally located and a sign was posted on the fence identifying it as the Driggs Second Ward Welfare Farm.

The bishopric concentrated a lot of their efforts on the youth through their activities, missionary efforts and in trying to bring the generation gap of the youth and the senior citizens closer together. The youth sponsored a senior citizens dinner annually where they provided the food and the service. The senior members provided the entertainment. It became a close ward, full of concern and love for one another.

On July 29, 1979, a joint sacrament meeting was held by the two Driggs wards. The boundary lines were changed and the ward bishoprics reorganized. Driggs Second Ward is composed of the Driggs people on the west side of the highway, Bates and Darby people, and the last streets on the south end of Driggs. The balance of the Driggs people belong to the Driggs First Ward. John A. McKellar was sustained as bishop of the Second Ward. This new bishopric has been deeply concerned about putting the people from two outlying areas together, but feel that the ward is working well in love and unity. They are striving to put the obligation of teaching the gospel to the children into the hands of the parents, with the help of the auxiliaries. Because of distances to travel, fewer activities are being held. Those which are held are nicer and better.

It is felt that the people of the Driggs Second Ward have had many blessings for which to be thankful. Even with sometimes adverse weather conditions, the crops, harvests and employment have been good and many blessings received. May we in turn give thanks to our Heavenly Father for these blessings.

Pratt Ward

The Pratt Ward may be called a continuation of the Aline Ward, organized on August 22, 1889, with Brother Mathoni W. Pratt as bishop. It has had a romantic history and a picturesque setting in a cove at the foot of the Grand Tetons. The Aline Ward originally took in the whole of Teton Valley — belonging to Bannock Stake and later Fremont Stake.

Some of the people came to the valley for religious freedom and carved out of the soil and mountains a living in farming, dairying, hunting and trapping. The small community of Alta, Wyoming, was formed around 1896. The name Alta means "Mountain Retreat" or "High Place", a fitting name for the area.

On September 12, 1890, at the first Latter-day Saint Conference, President Thomas E. Ricks dedicated the new little dirt-roofed building that had been erected on Brother Pratt's property about a mile north of Driggs, Idaho.

In 1892 Bishop Mathoni Pratt and others moved to the Wyoming side of the state line. Bishop Pratt took the church organization with him. Church



Mathoni Wood Pratt

was held in the homes of the people. The little log church had become dangerous because so much dirt was placed on the roof. On January 20, 1892, the first church meeting was held on the Wyoming side of the valley at the home of Sister Stine Ward. Later, meetings were held at an "Old Bowery" built about where the present Alta School is today. In 1895 the old Pratt Ward Church was built on the little hill just north of the present church on land donated by William F. Rigby. Great was the rejoicing for this lovely, spacious room with its two big pot-bellied stoves to keep the building warm. The name of the ward was changed from Aline to Pratt Ward in 1895 in honor of Parley P. Pratt, Orson Pratt and one of the Twelve Apostles. The first meeting held in this new church was held June 30, 1895. The building was constructed of upright logs and later covered with boards and painted white. It was 30 feet by 44 feet, with a 14 foot ceiling at a cost of \$900. It was used from 1895 until March 3, 1935, and the first fast and testimony meeting was held in the recreation part of the new building before it was completely finished.

Numerical strength of the ward on December 31, 1900, was 245 souls (39 families).

Bishop Pratt moved from the valley and on June 2, 1897, Brother Fredrick W. Morgan was sustained as the new bishop, until August 11, 1908, when David E. Rigby became the new bishop. When the Rigbys moved away, Brother Thomas R. Wilson was sustained on December 3, 1911, as temporary bishop of the ward. He held this position until May 18, 1913. Bishop Wilson was a school teacher in the area for many years. He was also a "pioneer doctor", setting bones, sewing up cuts and treating other illnesses. He was a good taxidermist (along with George B. Green) a farmer and politician.

Bishop Anders A. Carlson was a dairy farmer who had come to this area from Sweden. His wife Ann wove carpets. Brother Carlson became the new



Early Church in Pratt Ward

bishop on May 18, 1913, and served until he was called on a mission to his native land.

Brother James Rigby became the next bishop on August 18, 1918. In those days, the sacrament was served on regular plates and all sipped from a common glass as it passed down each row. Bishop Rigby was responsible for getting the first plates with handles and individual glasses. The young boys took over the care and washing of these.

Bishop Rigby and family moved to Salt Lake City and on March 21, 1926, Alfred Durtschi became the new bishop. He spent much time and effort in the planning and construction of the new church building. With a lot of effort on the part of all members of the ward, it was ready for dedication December 8, 1946. The building was dedicated by Elder Harold B. Lee of the Council of the Twelve.

On March 25, 1951, Oscar Green was sustained as bishop. In 1952 a new organ was purchased for the chapel. In the spring of 1959 a ward farm was purchased and completely cleared of debt of the original purchase price by fall. A sprinkler system was installed later.

Brother Green was replaced as bishop by Grant L. Wilson on July 31, 1960. He was released to accept a calling as second counselor in the stake presidency on January 8, 1961.

Brother Alfred Kaufman was sustained as bishop at that time. "Bishop Al", as everyone called him, had a very winning way with the young people, and many outings were enjoyed by them and the ward in the mountains. A tradition of the Relief Society for many years has been to give a friendship quilt to a special sister in the ward, starting with the older sisters. Nearly every sister who has been in the Relief Society has received one — young or old,

member or non-member. It has been a tradition of love, binding these sisters together in unity. During sickness, fires or times of trouble, a lovely Pratt Ward Relief Society quilt always seemed to find its way into that home.

John Mark Wilson was sustained as bishop on April 24, 1966. At that time, the remodeling of the chapel occurred, adding a new kitchen, Relief Society room, library, office, and restrooms.



Present Church in Pratt Ward

On March 10, 1974, Grant L. Wilson was sustained as the new bishop. He put special emphasis on keeping personal journals and developing family histories. He also emphasized quality sacrament meetings and, because of the number of non-members in the area, fellowshipping. The chapel was refurnished, including carpeting, painting, curtains and drapes.

On November 23, 1980, Hans J. Hibbert, a young farmer, was sustained as the present bishop. He is a pleasant, very humble man. He is striving, along with all his many other duties, to gain the confidence of the youth and provide them and the ward with the best leadership possible.

Tetonia Ward

In 1889 all the Saints in Teton Basin were included in Aline Ward. The Aline Ward was divided in 1895 and the northern part became Leigh Ward. Tetonia Ward was first organized as Haden Ward on June 26, 1898, from Leigh Ward. It consisted of about 34 families.

By the spring of 1899 a new meeting house had been built which also served as a school room. It was located about one and a half miles east and a little more than a mile south of Harrop's bridge over the Teton River. The

meeting place of Haden was moved east to a new town laid along the railroad tracks and extending toward the large bluff that projects through the center of the northern end of Teton Valley.



Old Haden Ward Meeting House - Drawn by Ralph Heilesen, as described by Old Timers of Ward.

The townsite of Tetonia was dedicated in 1910 but did not build up until the railroad came into the valley in 1912. It was called Tetonia because of the exceptionally good view of the majestic Teton mountains.

The name of Haden Ward was changed to Tetonia on November 6, 1913. On March 15, 1914, the first service was held in the new meeting



Early Tetonia Church

house. It was a one-room building with a stage, painted white. Tetonia Ward continued to grow as the new people came into the area and adjoining wards were annexed. Clementsville Ward came from the northwest to join Tetonia in 1929. In 1937 Palisade Ward records were closed and Tetonia received sixty new members. Richvale became the smallest ward in the stake in 1944 with a population of 72. Some of its members came to Tetonia while others joined with Cache and Bates Wards.

With the continued growth of Tetonia Ward, it became necessary to build a new meeting house. In 1943 Bishop Herbert J. Willmore, assisted by a committee, formed plans for raising funds for a new building, which had been long dreamed about by the members of the ward. In 1949 Bishop Richard A. Egbert, Earl Kempton, Leonard Ward and Adrian Cook made plans to unite the ward auxiliaries for the purpose of raising the balance of the money needed for the building fund. The "Ward Bazaar Supper" took form and became a vehicle for raising money. Many hours were devoted to handiwork of all kinds. Delicious food was brought from the homes of the sisters. Men and women working together in a house with no cook stove or running water, prepared a hot meal to feed the capacity crowds gathered for these suppers. Besides the women's booths, was the man's booth. It contained all kinds of hardware, a variety of produce, like grain, potatoes, carrots, flour and live chickens or rabbits, and a fish pond for the children. A special memory of those fund-raising years was of the youth — the young and very young buying articles with their own money earned working in the potato fields. This was their contribution. These bazaars yielded \$500 on the first with a final total of \$2,267.66.

In the spring of 1953, the long-dreamed-of new building was on the drawing board with the former bishop, Bishop Herbert J. Willmore in charge of construction. Under the direction of Bishop Richard A. Egbert, a building committee of 24 men went in pairs to each ward family for donations. An average of \$300 per family would be needed. Families contacted either donated or pledged themselves for the full amount of their assessment.

In April 1953 a ground-breaking ceremony was held. President W. Leigh Fullmer, first counselor in the stake presidency, presided and O. Earl Kempton of the Tetonia bishopric, conducted. Construction continued through 1954, climaxing years of work and planning. A new \$104,000 building was ready for dedication. On Sunday, November 28, 1954, at 8 p.m., members of Tetonia Ward gathered together in the lovely new chapel with its elevated choir seats and inspiring organ to witness the dedication of the Tetonia Ward Chapel. President Marion D. Hanks of the First Council of Seventy gave the address and dedicatory prayer. There was much rejoicing in the completion of this beautiful house of worship.

On April 10, 1960 President William A. Strong and members of the stake presidency met with the entire Tetonia Ward. President Strong asked for a show of hands of all those who felt they could accept the members of the Cache Ward into Tetonia Ward. The approval was voted unanimously. On April 17, 1960, Cache Ward joined Tetonia Ward, and on May 8, 1960,



Present Tetonia Chapel
Dedicated November 28, 1954

their membership were received.

Bishops serving in the Tetonia Ward from 1901 through 1980 are: Edwin S. Little, acting bishop, January 1, 1901; Willard G. Homer, 1902; Hyrum S. Egbert, November 11, 1907; A. Clinton Miner, July 18, 1915; Parley S. Rammell, May 21, 1916; Walter Rawlings, Jr., 1918; C. Earl Harris, May 18, 1919; Edgar Olof Westerberg, February 5, 1927; Parley S. Rammell, June 3, 1928; Guy M. Anderson, September 14, 1930; James A. O'Brien, April 5, 1934; Joseph H. Bahr, Jr., October 30, 1937; Herbert J. Willmore, October 26, 1941; Richard A. Egbert, February 22, 1948; Leonard S. Ward, January 15, 1961; Lyle R. Smith, February 17, 1963; Lyndon W. Cook, August 10, 1973; Glen D. Nelson, January 2, 1974; Stephen W. Hoopes, October 28, 1979.

One of the greatest changes in Tetonia Ward was the introduction of the consolidated meeting schedule. The ward membership has held an average of 153 families and 436 members.

Victor Ward

(Presently Victor First)

Victor Ward, originally called Raymond Ward, had its early beginnings in 1889 and 1890. Only a few settlers lived in this area year around. Before July, 1890, these Latter-day Saints attended meetings in the Aline Ward at the north and east end of Teton Valley. Bishop Mathoni W. Pratt visited the south end of the valley and authorized Brother John Eynon, Sr., to conduct a Sunday School and other meetings in private homes. Later that same year a regular branch organization was effected on Trail Creek and called Alpine Branch with Hyrum L. Curtis as president.

In 1891 steps were taken to build a log meetinghouse, 30 feet by 18 feet, erected on the south side of Trail Creek, one and one-half miles southwest of the present townsite of Victor. Frank M. Parsons was appointed presiding elder in 1891.

On August 7, 1892, the Alpine Branch was organized as a ward and called Raymond Ward, named for its first Bishop David Raymond Sinclair. As there was another town in Idaho by the name of Raymond the name was changed to Victor by government postal regulations when the post office was set up. Victor was named for the man who carried the mail in 1900.

In 1896 a new meetinghouse was built on the townsite, a log building 28 feet by 45 feet. Soon after the old meetinghouse was moved to the townsite. By December 31, 1900, Victor Ward membership had grown to 317 people (50 families).

When Teton Stake was organized on September 2, 1901, Nahum B. Curtis was chosen to succeed Bishop Sinclair of the Victor Ward, which now consisted of all the Saints residing in the extreme south end of the valley.

In 1910 the erection of a beautiful cut-stone building was commenced. The structure was built of gray rock quarried from the nearby foothills. School and church meetings both were held in the basement of this building before the upper floor of the chapel was completed inside.



Victor Ward Church, 1910

Joseph Alonzo Johnson was sustained as bishop on November 15, 1913, followed by Stephen Hutchings, May 22, 1916; then Joshua A. Brower, September 5, 1920; followed by Clarence L. Stephens, December 13, 1925; and Edwin N. Kearsley, December 16, 1928. By 1930 Victor Ward had 495 members. J. Delos Lauritzen was appointed bishop on October 25, 1931. In 1937 the church was renovated and repaired inside and outside.

On April 13, 1940, Victor community experienced a great disaster when their school building was destroyed by fire. Again the church was utilized as a temporary school building until other arrangements were made.

About 1943 Bishop Francis C. Gillette, having been sustained April 18, began to make definite plans for the construction of a new chapel. Little progress was made because of conditions caused by World War II. Later, in 1952, with a ward population of 522, a new drive was made under the direction of Lynn S. Kearsley, made bishop April 18, 1947. The estimated cost was \$134,420. A ground-breaking ceremony took place on June 9, 1953, and on May 28, 1956, President J. Reuben Clarke, Jr., of the First Presidency, dedicated the new building at a cost of \$160,000. The building is beautiful, of red brick, with a tall shining steeple and well-kept grounds. A beautiful park is now maintained and enjoyed by the town of Victor on the site of the old church.



Present Victor Ward Chapel
Dedicated May 28, 1956

Lynn Kearsley continued to be bishop until January 29, 1961, and became noted for his reverence and punctuality in the new chapel. He was followed by Bishop Dee Thomas who tried to maintain the standards set by Bishop Kearsley. Under his direction, a ward newspaper was published weekly to help avoid announcements from the pulpit.

Thomas Dale Marcum became bishop on March 30, 1963. Among other successful projects, he conducted "Project Temple" which reactivated many couples who were sealed in marriage at the temple. Bishop Marcum

was replaced by E. Lamar Thompson, who was sustained May 30, 1970, and continued on as Victor First bishop until July 25, 1971. Cedron and Chapin Wards were dissolved and combined to form Victor Second Ward with Merle G. Kunz as bishop.

On November 28, 1976, ward boundaries were changed. All of the former Chapin Ward members, part of the old Cedron Ward and the east half of the old Victor Ward combined to form Victor First, with Laddie E. Schiess as bishop. He served until May 24, 1980, when he and his young daughter, Toni, met with a fatal accident at Palisades Lake. Both were drowned in a boating accident. Asa J. Drake, Jr., who was first counselor to Bishop Schiess, was sustained to replace him on June 22, 1980.

Credit should be given to a group of ladies who organized the "Homecoming Club" in 1955, and still continue to hold a lovely banquet, program and dance each year near Memorial Day, inviting all who have ever lived in Victor to attend, reminisce and renew old acquaintances. Proceeds from this entertainment have contributed much toward furnishings, fixtures and maintenance of the Victor Chapel.

Victor Second Ward

On July 25, 1971, Cedron and Chapin Wards, both in need of major church house renovation, were dissolved and combined to form Victor Second Ward, with Merle G. Kunz as bishop. There were 200 members, mostly active, meeting in the Victor Ward Chapel, shared at scheduled times with Victor First Ward.

Boyd Moulton was sustained bishop of Victor Second Ward on October 14, 1973. The building, in need of more space, was remodeled and extended on the east end in 1974, adding more classrooms and another bishop's office.

On November 28, 1976, ward boundaries were changed in order to equalize the membership in the two Victor wards. The new boundaries extended from the Wyoming-Idaho state line, west down the old highway, through the center of Victor, north to the Cedron road, following that road to the Cedron cemetery. Those living north and east of this boundary became Victor First. Those living south and west became Victor Second. This boundary change separated many established families, who farm together, with parents living in one ward and married children living in the other ward. All members cooperated in the change and soon each ward had grown in greater love and understanding through the gaining of new friendships. Laddie E. Schiess was sustained bishop of Victor First, and Gary W. Grandy was sustained bishop of Victor Second Ward.

At the time of changing of ward boundaries the Victor Second Ward consisted of 321 members. In March, 1980, Victor Second Ward had sixteen missionaries serving in missions throughout the world. This represented 5½ percent of the ward membership, which is far above church and stake averages.

In 1979, 67 percent of the adult membership of the ward paid a full tithing. Bishop Lynn Kearsley, now a member of this ward, indicated that his records showed 17 percent full tithe payers in Victor in 1927 and 34 percent paid a full tithing when he was a bishop in Victor in the 1950's.

The realignment of ward boundaries resulted in the sharing of the ward welfare farms by the two Victor wards and has been a testimony in sharing and working together. The two wards have an irrigated 40-acre farm in Cedron on which barley and hay are raised and a 40-acre meadow pasture between Victor and Cedron, on which approximately 40 head of steers are raised yearly. These projects have been very successful.

Victor Second Ward today had 306 members — 42 high priests, one seventy, 35 elders, 18 prospective elders, 8 priests, 7 teachers, 4 deacons, 68 children (age 3 to 11) and approximately 55 non-members living within the ward boundaries.

In 1980 the large field owned by the Church north of the meeting-house, was developed, with the cooperation of the City of Victor, into a lawn and park after trash and rocks were removed. The result has been a beautiful ball diamond and park which has added to the beauty of the community.

Annually, Victor Second Ward holds a ward party in August and a ward budget banquet with a handicrafts sale in early November.

Bates Ward

On the west side of the Teton River, with beautiful mountains in the background, is a small farming community called Bates. The early Latter-day Saints settled in this area with its rich, fertile soils. It derived its name from Thomas G. Bates, one of the first settlers.

At first a Sunday School was organized with John Paul as superintendent. Meetings in 1898 were held in private homes or in Chapin, but it was difficult to travel to some of these areas because bridges hadn't been constructed and the Saints would have to travel six or seven miles with teams to get to their meetings. In 1906 a branch was organized with Thomas G. Bates as the presiding elder. Services were held in the school. In 1907 when the school burned down because of a defective stovepipe, the Saints had to meet in a private home.

On August 12, 1909, Alma Hanson was sustained as bishop. A lot on which to erect a meeting house was secured from Charles Josephson. The ward was incorporated according to the laws of Idaho, and a rock foundation for the meeting house was commenced. Byron Brisco and Lewis Leon Perry constructed the building, having completed enough to hold ward conference in March, 1909. After completion in 1909, the amount of \$500 was received from the Trustee-in-Trust of the Church.

On March 10, 1918, the Bates Ward was divided and a branch named Cedron was organized of the Saints in the southern part.

At a ward conference May 18, 1919, Charles M. Wardle was sustained as the new bishop. A few years later, on July 9, 1922, Walter J. Wood was



First Bates Ward Church, 1909

sustained as bishop.

By 1930 Bates was a strong ward with 142 souls. There were many hard times and great responsibilities put upon the bishop, including the construction of caskets for the deceased and keeping the churchhouse clean and warm with a good fire in the old potbellied stove.

In 1934 a community telephone line was erected from an abandoned line given to the people by the forest service. It connected with Driggs and received service through the Bell System. A Sunday School was organized at the coal mine in an area called "Sam," on April 5, 1934, with Alvin Nickell as superintendent.

These Saints living on the west side of the river suffered many hardships during the winter months. During the winter of 1937, temperatures went as low as 60 degrees below zero, but they took care of their church duties and were concerned with one another. They rented 40 acres of ground to raise grain for the Church Security program, but because of a bad frost received only \$154 for the grain harvested.

In 1937 Carl A. Ripplinger, Sterling Murdock and Darrell C. Buxton were appointed to make plans for the new churchhouse. In December they had the forest ranger stamp ten thousand feet of logs to be taken out for lumber for the new building. Most of the ward members helped get the logs out. Some members set up tents so they could spend the night in the canyon in order to get an early start in the morning. It was a mild winter which helped the Saints, and even the young boys became involved. The lumber laid out for a year before the building was completed and dedicated in 1940 by

David O. McKay. The people took pride in their new building and many special functions were held in it, drawing the community together in love and friendship.



Last Chapel in Bates Ward, 1940.

On May 25, 1947, Carl A. Ripplinger was sustained as the new bishop, and then on November 29, 1953, Darrell C. Buxton was made bishop. Milo D. Bowen was sustained as bishop on July 9, 1961, and on October 28, 1962, Oren C. Furniss replaced him.

The Saints in this small ward were close and worked well together, but soon found that there weren't sufficient young people to maintain an MIA, so they were sent to join Driggs and Darby. On January 11, 1970, Golden R. Wood was chosen as the bishop.



Last Bishopric of Bates Ward: Morris Josephson, 1st Counselor; Golden R. Wood, Bishop; Erwin Furniss, 2nd Counselor.

This little ward was having a hard time staffing the remaining organizations, so on September 12, 1971, the stake presidency presented the proposal that the ward be consolidated with Driggs First. More than half the people voted against the consolidation. On September 19, 1971, the proposal was again submitted to the people by President Leonard E. Jensen, with only two dissenting votes. These were given the opportunity to meet privately with the presidency. Thus Bates Ward was consolidated with Driggs First Ward, ending its last chapter of history as a separate and distinct ward. It has been a good ward and has always been close-knit, but due to lack of numbers to staff the organizations and the overload of work put on the willing workers in order to carry on, it was the counsel of the First Presidency, the stake presidency, and sanctioned by most of the ward members, that Bates Ward be consolidated with Driggs First Ward.

Cache Ward

In the beginning the whole country from Haden to the east mountains was called Leigh. It was a beautiful district with several streams of clear water, groves and great stretches of forest. It was an ideal hunting retreat with much attractive scenery. Some of the trappers called one creek "Indian Creek", for it was a favorite encampment of the Indians. The main road in the valley came through Cache. The Indians used to travel through Cache on their way to Jackson Hole and beyond in the spring and return in the fall. It was a wonderful sight to see them in their full dress and headgear.

The Leigh Ward was divided on March 21, 1904, and H.P. Mack was named presiding elder over the branch that later became Cache Ward. Most of the people who settled in this locality came from Cache Valley, Utah, and chose the name of Cache for their new ward. On May 22, 1904, the Cache Branch was formally organized as a Bishop's Ward with Robert G. Meikle, Sr., as bishop, serving for twelve years. It was dedicated as a townsite on June 17, 1907. On May 21, 1916, Niels H. Hansen was sustained as bishop of the Cache Ward and the following have succeeded him: James Nielson, May 20, 1917; John Christoffersen, May 19, 1919; Canute H. Mickelsen, October 18, 1925; John M. Buxton, March 24, 1929; Canute H. Mickelsen, January 13, 1935; John Christoffersen, 1939; John Henry Hansen, 1941; Robert G. Meikle, Jr., May 2, 1943; O. Vernice Douglass, December 7, 1947; Vernon G. Christoffersen, April 13, 1952.

The Cache Church house was built and dedicated in 1910. The floor was removed from a building in Ashton, Idaho, and put down in the church. It was one of the best floors for dancing in the valley, and there were many dances held there. People came from far and wide to enjoy themselves. The people were a hardy bunch, having many celebrations and parties at the church house and in different homes. It drew them together in unity and love for one another.

At a ward conference the Richvale Ward was dissolved on February 10,



Cache Ward Chapel, 1910

1944; and on July 2, 1944, twenty-six members of the dissolved ward's membership were accepted as members of the Cache Ward. They were a splendid asset to the ward.

On April 13, 1952, the ward was reorganized for the last time, with Vernon Christoffersen as bishop. The ward was so small that nearly everyone had a job, which they did well. Organizations were staffed and no changes made for the next eight years of its existence.

The building had only two rooms — a large one with a stage in one end, and a small one called the Relief Society Room. During warm summer weather, members would load up the organ and move to the canyon to hold their meetings. Each class would meet under a group of pine trees. It was enjoyable being out in God's garden. The Spirit was there! In the winter months it was rather hard to keep warm in the building. There was generally a large crowd to church services, with Cache either leading the stake in attendance, or being second. The building was painted and fixed up to make it comfortable and pleasing.

The ward held many socials and lots of ball games. The boys would go out in the pastures and rope and ride calves. Sometimes they would drive a bull from one pasture to another to watch them fight. The bulls put on a good show.

In April of 1960 the stake presidency came to the ward unexpectedly and said they wanted Cache Ward to join Tetonia because the membership was so small. It was a surprise and hard for the members to accept. The presidency came three Sundays before the members voted to discontinue Cache Ward and on April 17, 1960, the Cache Ward was dissolved and accepted into Tetonia Ward.

Cedron Ward

Early settlers coming into Teton Basin in 1888 found the mountains filled with timber; the grass on the valley floor was taller than the horses stomachs; many beautiful streams were filled with fish; and it was all waiting to be settled. These settlers found what they were looking for in natural resources, and a peaceful surrounding in which to establish their homes and raise families.

The first school in Cedron was a one-room log structure built by donated labor of the men there.

Due to an outgrowth of the Bates Ward and the problem of the many miles travel to meetings, Bates Ward was divided and the Saints in the southern part of Bates were organized into a separate and independent branch of the Church on March 10, 1918. It was named Cedron Branch with Milford N. Kunz as the presiding elder.

On February 18, 1922, Cedron Branch of the Latter-day Saints Church became Cedron Ward of the Teton Stake with Milford N. Kunz as bishop. He was followed by James H. Kunz, August 21, 1941; William E. Schiess, May 11, 1947; Monroe Dustin, Jr., November 9, 1958; and Burton Kunz, August 8, 1965. These men were very diligent in activating their members and keeping them involved. All are still living at the time of this printing.



The five bishops of Cedron Ward (all still living at time of writing). Front row, left to right: James H. Kunz, Milford N. Kunz. Back row: Burton Kunz, Monroe Dustin, Jr., William E. Schiess.



Cedron Church, dedicated September 12, 1926.

In early 1926 the ward purchased one acre of land for the purpose of building a meeting house. The deed for the land was recorded on May 29, 1926. On March 25, 1926, work had commenced on the building. In June, 1925, logs had been cut in Pole Canyon, hauled to a nearby mill and cut to provide the lumber needed to build the meetinghouse. On July 18, 1926, the first services, Sunday School conference and sacrament meeting were held in the new building which cost \$6,000. It was dedicated September 12, 1926, by Patriarch Samuel Kunz, Sr., at a ward conference. By 1930 the numerical strength of the ward had increased to 99 souls (3 high priests, 1 seventy, 11 elders, 3 priests, 2 teachers, 8 deacons, 34 members and 37 children).

This was a very active ward and was listed in the top 95 percent throughout the Church in attendance, tithing and general activity.

Many times through the years early frosts damaged the wheat making it hard to pay expenses and fill the assessment for the Church Security program.

In 1944 this little ward of 125 people, with no non-members, were all active and working unitedly together. This ward was setting the pace in payment of fast offerings, tithing, sacrament meeting attendance and ward teaching, not only in the Teton Stake, but in the entire church.

Much of the recreation centered around dancing. Children in grade school learned the round dances, such as the Schottish and the Virginia Reel. Wedding receptions included dancing, then the couple would sit in the middle of the recreation hall floor and open their presents. Music was always furnished free of charge by Ted Drake, accompanied by his daughter, Elva.

Until 1948 the Cedron Road was never kept open during the winter.

Few people went to town from December through May, except the milkman. He picked up the milk every day through rain, snow, or blizzard and took it to the Nelson-Ricks Creamery in Victor, Idaho, where it was made into cheese. He also brought some groceries back to the patrons. The mail was delivered by single bobsleigh with a covered box on it. High school students mostly boarded in town, although a "rural wagon" took students to high school in Victor before the building burned down.

In October, 1957, ward members picked potatoes to earn money for the building fund. In December, 1957, the ward made their final payment on the church farm. Until 1960 no one had a tractor over 35 horsepower, so it took all the farmers of the ward to prepare the church farm ground. The ground would be prepared and planted in the morning while the Relief Society women and the children cleaned, painted, raked the church house yard and prepared lunch. Often the afternoon was spent playing baseball.

They needed a new building and made every effort to try to keep their outstanding ward independent, but with such a few members, it was impossible to carry out the Church program.

On July 25, 1971, with some reluctance this small ward gave way to progress and was dissolved. They were to attend church in the fairly new chapel in Victor several miles from their homes in Cedron. Members of the Cedron Ward were like a family and shared their joys and sorrows through the years and grew to have a great love for one another.

Chapin Ward

Chapin, an area three miles in width and six miles in length, lying midway between Driggs and Victor, is centered by the mouth of Fox Creek Canyon and extends west to the Teton River.

In 1887 the area was unsettled, but it was a most promising and inviting place to locate. Gideon M. Murphy and family were the first to settle there by taking up a homestead in 1888. This homestead was located approximately one and one-half miles northwest of the site where the church and school were later built. In the fall of that same year a daughter was born to this family, who was named Elizabeth (known today as Lizzy Woolstenhulme), reported to have been the first Mormon white child to be born in Teton Basin.

In March of 1889, the C.M. Smith family settled next door to the Murphys, and later that same year other families settled there also. By the year 1892, due to the number of church members permanently living there, it was deemed advisable to organize a branch of the Church. Consequently, on June 14, 1892, under the direction of the Bannock Stake officials, the Fox Branch was organized with Joseph Johnson as presiding elder.

Chapin became a ward with 111 members (68 adults and 43 children under 8 years of age). Bishops serving since the organization of the ward are as follows: Ebenezer Beesley, Jr., August 16, 1897; Frank J. Stone, July 20, 1902; David Pierce Cheney, April 23, 1905; Charles A. Moulton (presiding

elder), November 25, 1906; Elija Eddington, May 5, 1907; David A. Nelsen, 1909; Alexander L. Burnside, June 6, 1915; Voss C. Cordon, January 17, 1926; John W. Dewey, August 4, 1935; Dwight C. Stone, February 9, 1941; Merle G. Kunz, February 5, 1961.

The ward derived its name from the post office being called Chapin which was located in the kitchen of the Joseph Johnson residence. Later the post office was moved to the Michael Byrne home, and from there to a cabin built for this purpose by H.J. Stone. Some years later it was moved to Victor.

The first school in the area started during the summer of 1892. Classes were held in a cabin belonging to C.M. Smith. In 1894 a new log school house was built on the southeast corner of the George Dewey property. A few years later, in 1898, a community hall was built near the present site of the little white church building. This new structure provided housing for all types of community activities, which included both church and public school work.

Early day church services were held in family residences until the building of the first school. From that time on, school buildings were used for ward church services until September 13, 1926, when the building of a new chapel was completed at a cost of \$5,750, and dedicated by President Albert Choules for worship and activity services. This new structure served very well the needs of the people for the next 45 years.



Chapin Church, 1926

Both World War I and II brought heavy sorrow to the ward members. Several were called and served in the first war, and in the second conflict 27 percent of the ward population were involved either directly or indirectly in the military service. But as in days of old, so it was with Chapin Ward. Tragedies and sorrow brought the people closer together and gave additional strength to character and wholesome community life.

Despite the many privations, hardships and adversities endured, church organizations and service were continuous, and during those years, percentages of membership activities were in the higher brackets of the stake. On July 25, 1971, Chapin Ward was dissolved and combined with Cedron Ward, forming the new Victor Second Ward.

Blessed be the name of the Chapin Ward whose never-ending service and devotion has touched the lives of its members in a manner never to be forgotten.

Darby Ward

The first Latter-day Saints settlers in Darby were the John Todd and Henry M. Todd families who, in the fall of 1891, located on lands at the mouth of Darby Canyon about two miles southeast of the present Darby center. These two families were the only Latter-day Saints settlers in this part of the valley. There was one other non-Mormon family by the name of Seymour.

Nearly all the inhabitants residing within the limits of the branch were Latter-day Saints; one-half of these were of Scandinavian origin. The people were nearly all farmers who irrigated their gardens and lands from Darby Creek. The branch had a substantial meeting house, a log building 36 feet by 22 feet, which was erected in 1895-96. This building was located on the Todd farm, now the Elmer Bowles farm at the mouth of Darby Canyon. It was moved later to the Don Penfold farm and then to the Darby township where the Darby Church now stands. This log structure was destroyed by fire.

In May, 1892, Lorenzo Davidson and Carl M. Gjetterup, with their families, settled near the first Mormon settlers. The four families constituted the entire Mormon population which, in June, 1892, was organized into a branch of the Church belonging to the Aline Ward with John Todd as presiding elder (numerical strength: 20 souls). Meetings were held in private homes until the log church was completed.

The Darby Branch was organized as a ward on August 25, 1895, with Emanuel Bagley as bishop. He resigned August 16, 1897. The ward was disorganized at that time and made into a branch with Brigham Y. Nelson as presiding elder. It was attached to the Pratt Ward of which it became a part.

Daniel B. Hill became presiding elder on June 24, 1898. On June 22, 1902, the Darby Branch was organized as a ward with Harold D. Winger as bishop. Other bishops since then are: David B. Loveland, August 29, 1905; Alexander Parley Hamilton, January 19, 1908; Willard G. Homer, 1909; Charles A. Larsen, 1910; Peter Sorensen, August 17, 1913; Octavus Smith, March 6, 1921; Charles A. Larsen, February 10, 1924; John J. Burgener, July 4, 1926; Alfred L. Larsen, January 23, 1927; Arnold L. Sorensen, August 6, 1933; Paul T. Delaney, January 14, 1945; Mark J. Zohner, April 20, 1958; E. Wayne Schiess, June 17, 1962.

The numerical strength of the Darby Ward on May 18, 1930, was 151 souls (7 high priests, 2 seventies, 5 elders, 2 teachers, 16 deacons, 79 members and 40 children). Meetings of Relief Society and Sunday School

(no Primary) were held in the old Darby schoolhouse. Members were busy in March of 1937 getting out logs to remodel the school house into a chapel. This was never accomplished.

February 17, 1946, is a day for all Darby members to remember. Sunday School began with 80 out of 124 Saints present. While working on the practice song, Bishop Delaney discovered the building was on fire. Sister Mary Weston led the group in singing "Master, the Tempest is Raging," and as the group sang everyone left the building quietly and orderly, each taking a chair and a child. All seats, doors, the piano, organ and a stove were saved, but nothing could be done to save the building. The fire started in a defective flue. While the building was burning, Gheen Hillman, a non-member at the time, offered a vacant house on his farm for the Saints to meet in. Plans were then started for a new building. On March 20, 1946, the men began work in the mountains east of Darby, cutting saw logs for lumber for the new church. With 12 to 14 teams in use, it took only nine days to complete this task. This drew the men of the ward closer together. The new chapel was dedicated July 31, 1949, by President David O. McKay, with 600 in attendance.



Darby Ward Church, dedicated July 31, 1949

During the fall of 1952, a dream of the people came true. Water was piped from the mouth of Darby Canyon to one-half of the homes, including the chapel, and the following spring to the rest of the homes.

On September 26, 1971, Darby Ward was dissolved. The memberships of families living on the state line were sent to the Pratt Ward. The remaining members joined Driggs Second Ward. The Darby Ward Chapel was sold a few years later to a private individual. It still stands to remind all who pass of the hardships, trials, love and dedication of the early Saints of Darby.

The Church in Jackson Hole

Traveling through Jackson, roads lead into the Teton and Yellowstone National Parks. With an elevation of 6,032 feet, Jackson lies at the base of the east mountain with a spur coming out on the west, hiding it from the splendid view given at the summit of Glory Mountain. These little pockets are called "holes", hence the name Jackson Hole.



Jackson side of Tetons

The Indians were the first to inhabit this beautiful valley, but it wasn't long until it became attractive to hunters, trappers and gold prospectors. In 1884 a number of mountain men built cabins and attracted other settlers. The first Latter-day Saint families arrived November 11, 1889, and they found a population of forty bachelors and one family. Since there had been no time to cut logs and build homes, this sturdy little band of Mormon pioneers were welcomed by the friendly bachelor population who took them into their homes for the winter. They held church services in the homes, sang hymns and always had an appropriate sermon delivered by Sylvester Wilson, one of the first settlers. Effie Wilson, daughter of Ervin and Mary Jane, was the first white child born.

South Park

On July 30, 1893, the first Latter-day Saint Branch was organized in South Park, Bannock Stake, with eight families or 48 souls. Sylvester Wilson was appointed Presiding Elder. The very next Sunday, and for several years thereafter, church service was held in the Sylvester Wilson home, and later in the school house. After his death, Selar Cheney became presiding elder

on August 2, 1895. In 1905 this little branch ceased to exist for a time and the Saints were annexed to Wilson, which later constituted a part of Jackson Ward.

On August 22, 1914, James M. Robertson, Sr., was sustained as presiding elder of the South Park Branch, then known as Cheney Branch. South Park belonged to the Jackson Ward until September 13, 1925, when Jackson and South Park were organized as independent branches with James M. Robertson, Jr., the presiding elder. Brother Robertson was never assigned any counselors and acted also as ward clerk. The Jackson and South Park branches were officially joined together June 21, 1931, with Wilson Branch being considered a part of Jackson Branch.

Wilson Branch

The little town of Wilson was founded in 1895 by Elija Nicholas (Uncle Nick) Wilson. He built the first store, hotel and livery barn and operated the first post office. It is not known just when Wilson became a branch of the Church, but Elija N. Wilson was the first presiding elder. In the succeeding years Abraham Ward and Ephraim Johnson served as presiding elder.

The Wilson area was growing and the need for a church became evident. Alfred Nethercott offered the Latter-day Saints building logs with which they erected a building used for church, dances, parties and other public gatherings. On June 21, 1931, at the official joining of Jackson and South Park, Wilson Branch was considered part of Jackson Branch.

Jackson Ward

The first church house was built in Jackson by the Latter-day Saints in 1904. It was constructed at a cost of \$3,000 with the fourteen Latter-day Saints families donating \$2,500 and Church Headquarters paying \$500. It was constructed of red brick made in the valley of the red clay found there and used on the outside of the building. Enoch Ferrin was the first presiding elder.

By 1905 the Saints in Jackson and vicinity were organized into a branch of the Church, separate from the Church at Wilson, with James I. May as presiding elder.

In August of 1908 the church house was completely paid for and was dedicated by Apostle George Albert Smith. It was sold September 3, 1937, for \$1,800.

Hyrum Deloney presided as bishop over the newly organized ward on August 22, 1914, until February 14, 1915, when Willis L. Winegar became bishop. Although the Jackson population increased slowly, the Latter-day Saints population waned and on July 10, 1921, the ward was dissolved and reorganized as an independent branch to correspond with the Wilson and South Park Branches. Robert S. Dalley became the presiding elder. It remained a branch for several years with the following Elders presiding over it: Willis L. Winegar, July 26, 1924; Hyrum L. Curtis, July 18, 1926;



1st Jackson Ward meetinghouse, 1909

Murland Henrie, June 10, 1928; and Albert N. Butler, October 29, 1929. On June 21, 1931, the Jackson and South Park branches were officially joined together (Wilson Branch being considered a part of Jackson Branch), with Albert N. Butler continuing as presiding elder. On August 5, 1934, Jackson Branch became a ward and on December 9, 1934, Thornton R. Richardson became the new bishop. At this time the leaders of the Teton Stake promised the members that if they would rally to support the bishopric in building a new chapel, the money would come from unexpected sources.

The brick building was soon too small for the growing membership, so lots for a new building were purchased across from the county library for \$1,255, and the brethren started getting out the logs and fund-raising began for the new building. It was completed in 1940 and was a lovely building with kitchen, four classrooms, Junior Sunday School and a baptismal font, in addition to a chapel which was also used for a recreational hall. Apostle Joseph Fielding Smith dedicated the new building May 10, 1942.

On June 14, 1942, the ward was reorganized; James M. Robertson was sustained as the new bishop. By 1943 the ward membership was 376 and growing, but the saints were having their problems with a scattered population and a fast-growing resort area.

On August 3, 1947, while vacationing in the area, Apostle George Albert Smith was present as guest speaker at a special meeting. The building was filled to capacity with people from all walks of life and religions, including dudes, doctors, lawyers, tourists, the city Mayor and many members from both Teton and Jackson Valleys.

Reorganization again took place on May 30, 1954, with Murland L. May as bishop. He was succeeded on October 27, 1957, by Bishop Vern A. Bell.



2nd Jackson Ward Church, dedicated May 10, 1942.

The ward membership had increased to 600 souls and the building was again too small. A new plot of ground was obtained and then began the many projects of raising the necessary funds. The people of Jackson supported the Latter-day Saints in these projects with dinners, a near-new store, rental of the chapel for scenes in the movie "Spencer Mountain," with members participating. Their earnings, in the amount of \$3,000, were contributed to the building fund.

The log church was sold to the Masonic Lodge. To the older members of the ward moving out, it was almost like losing a dear friend, because they had helped to build it with their own hands.

The new building was completed and the first sacrament meeting held on August 5, 1962. The Saints were proud of this building with its unusual architectural design, which contributed much to the tourist town of Jackson.

On March 17, 1963, Jackson Ward was divided, forming Jackson and Jackson Second Ward. Gros Ventre Branch was added to Jackson Ward and Bishop Clark A. Moulton, former bishop of Gros Ventre, became the new bishop of Jackson Ward.

From many fund-raising projects and many generous contributions, the ward paid off its indebtedness and on December 16, 1963, President LaGrande C. Larsen of the Teton Stake dedicated the beautiful new chapel, which cost \$240,000.

New challenges were faced by the next three bishops, who were: Boyd P. Wilde, May 4, 1969; John D. Campbell, August 4, 1974; and Gerald F. Winn, April 10, 1977. Teton Stake became Driggs Idaho Stake on January 14, 1974. They put much effort into drawing the Saints in this scattered area together, increasing attendance, activating the inactive, and reflecting the purpose of the gospel to the thousands of people who visit this area each year through the program and examples of the membership of the ward. Great emphasis was placed on development of youth leadership. Through



Present Jackson Chapel, dedicated December 16, 1963.

assistance and participation of the ward, a seminary was established for the youth and adult members. Religious education courses helped to strengthen the ward. Greater effort was placed on missionary work, both on a local basis, with so many tourists visiting the area, and in encouraging members to accept the call to serve in the Church missionary program. More efforts were directed toward doing temple work, both by adults and by the youth, who did baptisms for the dead. Jackson Ward, along with the rest of the Driggs Idaho Stake, accepted their assignment from the Church to assist Salem Ward in their clean-up efforts after the breaking of the Teton Dam on June 5, 1976. It meant many long hours and extra miles of travel, plus a lot of hours of volunteer service. The Relief Society made and delivered forty quilts to aid these flood victims, doing it with love and compassion for these fellow members.

The membership in Jackson continued to grow, and once again the building became too small. An additional wing had been planned, and by 1979 it was completed at a cost of \$180,000. The two wards furnished \$28,000 each and the Church paid the balance. The parking lot was oiled. The ward held many fund-raising activities to provide the necessary funds.

With the continued growth, activation of members, and the amount of potential leadership available, the stake presidency could see the wisdom in changing the boundary lines within the two Jackson Wards, creating three wards on November 18, 1979. Brother George L. Thompson was sustained as the new bishop of the Jackson First Ward. This ward continues to grow through development of new leadership, activation and unity of the membership.

Jackson Second Ward

Jackson Second Ward was organized on March 17, 1963, by a division of Jackson Ward. Vern A. Bell was sustained as bishop.

On December 15, 1963, the dedicatory service for the new chapel building was held. President LeGrande Larsen of the Teton Stake presidency was the guest speaker and offered the dedicatory prayer.

Bishop Bell was released and F. Marion Morrill was sustained as bishop on December 22, 1963. After being bishop for eight years, in which the ward grew in numbers and strength, Bishop Morrill was released and Kenneth D. Allen was called to be bishop on July 11, 1971.

When Bishop Allen's drug store burned, he decided to move to Montpelier, Idaho. So on March 3, 1974, Franklin Dean Radford was sustained as the new bishop.

During all the years of being a part of Teton Stake, there has been a barrier between Jackson Hole and the stake headquarters, called "Teton Pass".

To many it has been a faith-testing obstacle to overcome, in order for them to attend stake meetings. Many times they have had to combat slippery roads, snow-slides and blinding blizzards to either get to Driggs or get back home. Yet on good days, it is a real fortress of beauty and a good way to feel closer to our Heavenly Father.

In June of 1976 the Teton Dam in Idaho broke, flooding many acres and leaving many homeless. Jackson Second Ward was one of many to spend hours helping to clean up the devastation. Ward members helped clean homes, stores, churches and farms and spent many hours washing clothes for the flood victims. Quilts were made and other necessities provided to help these families get back on their feet. Sister Helen Radford recorded a few special experiences that happened at the time of the flood clean-up, some of which were: "One week after the dam broke, we tramped into Rexburg, where our ward was assigned to assist in the Salem area. The Saints set about cleaning the Salem Chapel for a missionary farewell to be held the next evening. We dipped water from an irrigation ditch to scrub with. Carpet was ripped up and though the upstairs was untouched, the ground floor rooms were bad. By evening the chapel was ready, except there was no power, speakers, organ, and as it turned out, no one had heart left for the testimonial. The couple departed for their mission knowing their home was laid to ruin. The stream where we dipped our scrub water, the next week yielded up the body of a man a few hundred feet above us."

"A sister fled with her five children to safety. Her 11-year-old "Merrie Miss" cried that she had forgotten her Primary sampler. Later the drawer with the sampler was found dry, after the water marks were shown to be three feet above the drawer. It was the only dry drawer in the house."

"We shared lunch with Kaysville, Utah, people up on the college lawn. They had spent five hours coming up, worked six hours, and then spent five hours going home on a school bus." They all felt their lives richer for their

experiences with the people in the Salem area.

In 1977 a building addition to the ward chapel was completed, giving many new classrooms and a new library to the wards.

On May 27, 1979, Bishop Radford was released after five years of wonderful service, and Jimmy D. Wheeler was sustained as bishop. On November 18, 1979, the Jackson Wards were again divided to include a third ward. The second ward boundaries were changed to include: west of Jackson Street and South of Broadway; south of Highway 22 to Snake River bridge; down Snake River to the forest boundary to Fall Creek Road, and to and including Bondurant down the Hoback.

Beginning in 1979 and every summer since, the ward has had a welfare project of growing carrots for the bishops' storehouse. Because Jackson has such a short growing season, carrots seemed to be the vegetable to grow there. Each year they have been able to meet their assessment with beautiful carrots.

On October 20, 1979, a tragedy struck Jackson Second Ward which will leave its marks for many years to come. While coming home from a temple excursion, four ward members, Brent and Kathy Morris, Ila Tanner and Gail Allen were killed in a light plane crash. The ward will always miss these fine people, but because of this, the ward grew closer and helped one another spiritually. They felt a closeness and love that showed them the true love of Christ for one another.

In 1980 Jackson was privileged to have the Mormon Tabernacle Choir come to Jackson to put on a program for the Jackson Fine Arts Guild. Due to lack of hotel and motel rooms in the summer, the community was asked to house the choir members and spouses. This was a special opportunity for many ward members. A special program was given by the choir on Sunday for those who took them into their homes, and a brunch was held afterwards on the lawn at Teton Village. During this brunch, choir members and host families were able to give their final thanks and goodbyes while enjoying good food together. Approximately one thousand people were in attendance.

In these past 18 years there have been many changes and a lot of growth in Jackson Second Ward. A special love and closeness to each other has grown. Everyone who comes to Jackson Second Ward leaves it a little more special.

Jackson Third Ward

The Jackson Third Ward was formed on November 18, 1979, by a ward boundary revision in the Jackson First and Jackson Second Wards. Members were taken from both wards to form the new Jackson Third Ward, which included the area and members from the former Gros Ventre Branch.

The first bishop of the Jackson Third Ward was Gerald F. Winn. It took some time to get membership records from Salt Lake City and the ward seemed a little ragged and understaffed for a short time.

On December 6, 1979, a get-acquainted party was held. Everyone had

a good time and many new friends were made. On December 31, 1979, a combined three-ward party was held to remind everyone that even though the wards were divided, they were still working as one doing the Lord's work. It is always surprising to see how wards grow by dividing them.

Several times the members participated in taking inventory at Western Thriftway as a ward budget or welfare project. They were paid by the number of man-hours worked.

The stake was asked to man the new Historical Visitors Center. Members of the Third Ward were right there doing their part. Paintings, sculptures and artifacts were donated by artists from near and far. In 1980 approximately 18,000 people from all over the world went through the center. Many good testimonies were strengthened or begun. In 1981 Jackson Third Ward assisted with a second visitors center, which was very successful. A total of 35,000 visitors were shown through both centers.

During the summer of 1980 a welfare assignment to grow carrots was given the ward. The carrots were grown on the Bob King property. In 1981 the welfare assignment was again the raising of carrots. These were grown on the Lawrence Cheney property and production was a little better, with 2,700 pounds being harvested.

An annual ward picnic was held September 20, 1980, at Astoria, where the main dish was barbeque beef by Harold Bennett. You have to taste it to believe it. A fund-raising barbeque was held on July 4, 1981, but was not too profitable because of lack of advertising. It was a worthwhile project and could be handled differently another time.

James Wilcox was sustained as the new bishop on May 24, 1981.

Two ward members passed away: Marlene Nelson on September 20, 1981, and LeGrand Richardson on November 23, 1980. They will be greatly missed. LeGrand Richardson, a missionary, was killed in an auto accident. Those who entered the mission with him were told by the mission president that some of them would be going on a second mission because the needs of the Chinese people were so great. LeGrand is serving that second mission now in the spirit world.

A "pie social" was held October 2, 1981, for two members who will be leaving on missions soon. Members were asked to donate pies which were then auctioned to raise money for the missionary fund. Missionaries sent from the Jackson Third Ward are (not necessarily in order): Craig Jackson, Lamaun Richardson, Clayton Winn, Steve Lyman, and Randy Stone. Andy Williams and Dean Field will be leaving shortly for their missions.

During the summer the Jackson area flourishes with all the college students and many visitors. Many times during the summer, sacrament meeting attendance was over 250. Actual ward membership is approximately 280.

The Jackson Third, as a new ward, has had many challenges to meet. They have accepted them with enthusiasm, a good spirit, and by doing so have developed love and unity and have activated many people.

Jackson Lake Lodge Branch

President David O. McKay was an official guest at the grand opening of the beautiful John D. Rockefeller million-dollar lodge at Moran, Wyoming, on June 11, 1955. The only church services held at the lodge after its opening were interdenominational. The stake presidency wished to hold Latter-day Saints services and, after a conference with Mr. Lilly, manager of the lodge, arrangements were made to hold Latter-day Saints meetings in a corner of the recreation hall. These services were later moved into the convention hall.

The first services at the lodge were held on June 26, 1955, under the direction of President William A. Strong and President W. Leigh Fullmer. Brother J.H. Harper of the Driggs First Ward was the first priesthood member assigned to conduct services at the lodge. In the summer of 1961 the stake presidency met with officers of the Gros Ventre Branch and asked them to attend their sacrament services at the Jackson Lake Lodge. Bishop Clark Moulton would assist Brother Harper of the Teton Stake high council with these services. The Gros Ventre Saints attended sacrament meeting at the lodge until March 17, 1963, when their branch was dissolved, and they were combined with the Jackson Ward with Brother Moulton sustained as the new bishop.

The little branch at the lodge continued to function for the next seven years under the direction of the stake seventies. It was so important to be able to hold Sunday services each summer for the benefit of the many young people who found summer employment in that area. Brother Russell Stone worked at the lodge and did a great job of keeping smooth working relations between the lodge and the Church. Without the facilities made available by the lodge the branch could not have functioned.

Brother Weldon Richardson started as branch president in June of 1970, first under Jackson First Ward, and then under the Jackson Third Ward, when it was organized. He fulfilled this position for the next nine years. During this time, one priesthood and one Relief Society meeting was held prior to the two sacrament meetings that were held each Sunday. Two sacrament meetings were held to accommodate the youth working on different shifts. For two years Sunday School was held at Colter Bay. M.I.A. was organized and held each Wednesday evening with the lodge being very cooperative in allowing the use of their recreation hall and other facilities. The youth were organized into "family groups" and many of them held regular family home evenings.

When Brigham Young University and Ricks College changed their semester plan of registration and the youth had to return to school in August, the lodge and Colter Bay did not recruit very many of these students to work in the summer because they would have to leave their employment before the season was over.

In 1979 Clarence (Mac) Murdock was sustained as branch president. He filled that position for the next two years. With the reduced number of youth in one area, the schedule of meetings was cut back to one each of priesthood, Relief Society and sacrament meetings. This same schedule was

followed in 1981 with Richard Roylance as branch president.

Each year since the branch was started there have been from two to ten convert baptisms. It has been a thrill to attend the meetings and watch the "youth in action." In 1981 Brother Roylance put a sheet of paper on the piano and told the group they would need two speakers and one musical number for each Sunday until September. It took only thirty minutes to fill in all the spaces. A typical response when the youth are asked to fill an assignment is, "I'd love to," and "Thanks for asking." With youth like this coming along to fill the leadership positions in the Church, the future is bright indeed.

Gros Ventre Branch

In considering the progress of the Latter-day Saints Church in Jackson Hole, one cannot overlook the little community of Gros Ventre and the part it has played. By the early 1900's, a dozen or more families had settled in this highly productive area along a north-south road on the northeast side of the valley in full view of the beautiful Teton Range. They took up homestead rights, built cabins and went about the business of farming and raising livestock. This community was later nicknamed "Mormon Row" because of the number of Mormon families living in a row.

In the beginning, Saints in the Gros Ventre district belonged to the Jackson Branch of the Church, and as early as August, 1914, they were organized as a regular branch of that ward. Prior to that, James Ira May, bishop of the Jackson Ward, had local jurisdiction over the Saints of Gros Ventre where a Sunday School organization had been effected. The first sessions were held at the residence of Brother May, whose home at that time was in the district of Gros Ventre. Jacob Johnson was the first presiding elder of the Gros Ventre Branch. The branch was organized at a priesthood meeting attended by the stake presidency and held at Jackson August 22, 1914. In 1916 Thomas Perry succeeded Jacob Johnson as presiding elder. In 1917 a small frame meetinghouse was erected with a seating capacity of about 100. Brother Perry moved away in 1919 after which his counselor, Thomas Alma Moulton, took charge of the branch until 1921.

A special conference was held at Gros Ventre July 9, 1921, attended by the stake presidency. The Gros Ventre Branch, which had been a part of the Jackson Ward, was organized into an independent branch comprising all that part of Jackson Valley lying north of the Gros Ventre River. Thomas Alma Moulton was chosen as the presiding elder.

On May 18, 1927, one of the worst disasters that ever happened in the Jackson Valley occurred when the dam formed from the landslide from the side of a mountain into the Gros Ventre River gave way and allowed a flood of water to come down the river, carrying everything in its wake. The dam was formed from the slide on July 23, 1925. This formed a lake about six miles long and about one-half mile wide, with a depth of 176 feet at the greatest depth.



Gros Ventre meeting house, 1917.

The flood occurred about eleven o'clock in the morning, causing the destruction of the little town of Kelly, Wyoming, in which about 75 or 80 people lived. The only buildings left in this little town after the flood were the school house and the Episcopal Church and Rectory, all of which stood on high ground. Twelve ranches, buildings, equipment and furnishings were washed away with a great number of livestock. Heads of irrigation ditches and bridges were also washed away. Property damage was estimated at \$500,000 to the valley. A number of people lost their lives and others were saved by climbing into trees or on floating timber. The Saints of Mormon Row lived above the path of the flood and weren't affected by it, but helped

to rehabilitate those affected and aided in the clean-up. By 1930 the numerical strength of the ward was 86 souls. On November 11, 1951, Clifton H. May was sustained to be the presiding elder and served until June 9, 1958, when Clark A. Moulton was sustained to that position.

The Gros Ventre community enjoyed growth and prosperity until the Teton National Park began expanding its boundaries and buying up the ranches. Families moved away and the Latter-day Saints membership became so small that the branch was combined with the branch at Jackson Lake Lodge for priesthood and sacrament meetings. Sunday School was held in Kelly. On March 17, 1963, the Gros Ventre Branch was dissolved and became part of Jackson ward with Clark A. Moulton as the new bishop.

In 1963 President Moulton was advised to offer the Gros Ventre church property for sale to Teton Park. It was sold February 3, 1965, for \$15,000. Half of the money went to the Presiding Bishop's Office in Salt Lake City and the other half was placed in a special savings account for Jackson and Jackson Second Wards. One thousand dollars was drawn out to help buy a new electric organ for the chapel. The Gros Ventre Branch had a welfare farm which was planted to grain each year. This built up a cash reserve which was combined with the Gros Ventre Relief Society fund and also shared between the two Jackson wards.



Section 4

Historical Chronology of Driggs Idaho Stake (formerly Teton Stake)

“And again, let all the records be had in order, that they may be put in the archives of my holy temple, to be held in remembrance from generation to generation, saith the Lord of Hosts.”

D&C 127:9

This chronology gives a selected listing of important dates and events taken from records of the Driggs Idaho (Teton) Stake, affecting the lives of the Latter-day Saints now and those who first settled in the Teton and Jackson Valleys. Notes of interest scattered throughout the chronology were taken from the *Teton Valley News* beginning in 1909 and the *History of Teton Valley*. They are included to add interest and provide knowledge of the stake for our posterity to enjoy.

1805-1890

✓ **1805** - Lewis and Clark were the first white people to cross the Rocky Mountains into Idaho.

1808 - John Colter came from the Yellowstone country through Jackson Valley and over Teton Pass into Teton Valley. The valleys were inhabited by Indians.

1832 - An exploring company under the direction of William Sublette and Nathaniel Wyeth passed through the Teton Valley.

1882 - A number of people lived in Teton Valley but only for short periods of time, mostly while trapping. In 1882 Hiram C. Lapham and family settled in the Leigh district as the first permanent white family in the valley.

1888 - No Latter-day Saint families are known to have wintered in the Teton Valley during the winter of 1888-89 except Gideon M. Murphy who settled about one mile south of Darby Creek, where he and his family spent the winter. Charles Foster also spent the winter in the valley.

August 22, 1889 - Attended by Apostles Heber J. Grant and Francis M. Lyman, a ward was organized called the Aline Ward, with Mathoni W. Pratt as bishop and Thomas R. Wilson and Appolas P. Driggs as counselors. At this time the Aline Ward encompassed all of Teton Valley.

1890-1900

September 12, 1890 - The first meetinghouse of the Aline Ward was dedicated by Thomas E. Ricks of the Bannock Stake.

1890 - A branch of the Church was organized including Leigh, Haden and Cache, with Edwin S. Little as presiding elder.

June 1892 - Darby was organized as a branch of the Aline Ward--20 souls.

June 14, 1892 - Chapin Branch was organized with 38 members, with Joseph Johnson as presiding elder.

August 7, 1892 - Alpine Branch was organized as Alpine Ward (Victor area).

1893 - Leigh Branch of the Aline Ward was organized with Edwin S. Little as presiding elder.

July 30, 1893 - The first Mormon branch was organized in South Park (Jackson)--48 souls.

1894 - A post office was established at Driggs with Don Carlos Driggs as postmaster. It was called Driggs in his honor and the villagers adopted the name.

August 25, 1895 - Darby Branch was organized as a ward, with Emanuel Bagley as bishop.

September 9, 1895 - Leigh Branch was organized into Leigh Ward, with Edwin S. Little as bishop.

August 16, 1897 - Chapin Branch became a ward with Ebenezer Beesley as bishop--111 souls.

June 26, 1898 - Leigh Ward was divided. The western part was made Haden and the eastern part became Leigh Ward.

1900-1909

September 2, 1901 - Attended by President Joseph F. Smith and Apostle John Henry Smith, the Teton Stake of Zion was organized. Don Carlos Driggs was sustained and set apart as the president, with John D. Killpack and George S. Young as counselors.

October 19 and 20, 1901

*First General Conference of the
Teton Stake of Zion held at Leigh
Ward Oct 19, and 20, 1901.*

Saturday 19th 10 A. M.

*Oriler B. H. Roberts of the first seven presi-
dents of Seventies spoke of the laws adopted
by Pres. Young when he first entered S. L. Valley.
One of the first laws was that no man should
take more land than he could cultivate were it
twenty forty or eighty acres. The next law was that
no man or company of men could appropriate the
water of any of the streams but that it belonged to
the public for the public good.*

Saturday 20, P. M.

*Patriarch John Leatham said that one of the drawbacks
among the same was that they do not read enough
that we should study and find out for ourselves in
regard to the truthfulness of the gospel and not
take for granted the statements of other people.
Said there was not one principle pertaining to*

eternal life but what would be revealed as fast as the people were prepared to receive it.

Elder Grinnett spoke on the use of the name of Christ and said it was ^{taken} ~~used~~ in vain many times when it was not intended. We should use the word Father; in so doing we showed our relationship to Him and did not take his name in vain. Said his mission was to the sick spiritual. He bore a strong testimony; hoped that the Lord would not permit him to live long enough to deny the principles of truth.

Elder B. H. Roberts outlined the duties of the several quorums and grades of the Priesthood. Divided the church into two great departments—the foreign ministry under the direction and care of the Twelve Apostles & Seventies, and the home ministry under the care of the Elders & High Priests, the First Presidency having jurisdiction over all. Said the stakes of Zion now numbered fifty and they would continue to increase until they filled this whole western continent of North & South America. After a while the ten lost tribes would surround with

shouts of joy of the ten lost tribes who would come and help fill up these valleys.

Sunday School Conference Sunday Oct 20.

9, A. M.

Comm. J. S. Young said we should have our lessons and subjects so outlined in our minds that we could make it plain to the smallest child. He desired to see the children of our stake among the foremost in Gen.

Pres. D. C. Briggs said he attended a meeting in this valley twelve years ago held in a stable when the "Aline" ward was organized embracing the whole valley and being the first organization in the valley.

Our greatest effort should be to rear our children in the way they should go. We might think that our teachings make no impression on their minds, but the truths that are taught them in youth will be indelibly impressed upon their minds and come up to guard and protect them in the hour of temptation.

They should be taught and instructed in the principle of tithing that it may not be new to them when they grow up. Elder B. H. Roberts illustrated how the seed sown did not bear fruit immediately, how things

taught in youth were not forgotten but could be recalled. gave an illustration by relating an incident in his missionary experience.

Spoke at length on the subject of testimony bearing. said signs were not a positive proof of the divinity of a work.

2. P. M.

1st Coun. John W. Killpack said that since the organization of the Stake several young men had expressed ^{to him} their desire to take a mission to the nations of the earth. said he would give a hint to the young men to prepare themselves for missions from that very hour and when they were ready the call would be at their door.

Elder B. H. Roberts said that at a conference held in ~~St. Louis~~ ^{at Cedar} Stake twenty-three years ago Joseph F. Smith then one of the youngest Apostles addressed the Conference after he sat down Apostle Wilford Woodruff arose and said he wished to prophecy. He said he would prophecy in the name of the Lord that that young man would yet be president of the church. Now we see the prophecy has been fulfilled.

December 21, 1901 - The townsite of Driggs was located on land owned by Henry and Elen Harper Wallace of Salt Lake City whose son Howard A. Wallace was one of the first settlers. Mr. Wallace donated 160 acres of land as the town of Driggs, which included the sites for the stake house, stake offices and the district school at Driggs. Most of the main streets of the city were named after the members of the Wallace family.

May 12, 1904 - It was decided to build a stake house, and ways were planned to raise the funds. A loan of \$2,500 was obtained from the Church and the balance of the \$5,000 needed was raised through a week-long carnival of activity and entertainment, plus generous contributions from the brethren.

The first plan made for the new stake meetinghouse was to build a rock structure south of the center of the block east across the street from the present tabernacle. Rocks were laid for the basement and classrooms up to the ground level before the leaders decided the project was too great because there were no stone cutters at that time. There were people to cut logs, so the plans were changed to build a frame structure. The Church owned enough ground making it possible to build the new structure back across the street where the new addition and parking lot presently exist.

February 10, 1906 - Leigh Ward was changed to Clawson Ward.

May 17, 1906 - The Driggs State Bank was incorporated.

1906 - Bates Branch was organized.

February 17, 1907 - The Latter-day Saints stake house was dedicated by Apostle George Albert Smith. A conspicuous structure, painted white, centrally located in the town of Driggs and having a seating capacity of 700.

1908 - The first LDS Church in Jackson was dedicated by Apostle George Albert Smith.

1909-1915

April 13, 1909 - Adjoining the stake house is the Teton Stake tithing office which is also the office of the stake presidency. The cost of the building was \$2,000.

April 15, 1909 - The *Teton Valley News* was established and published its first edition. Here are some excerpts:

There is a sugar famine in Victor. One sack arrived the other night. The hotels were limited to \$1.00 worth and private families to 25 cents worth.

Hay for sale = \$5.00 to \$7.00 per ton - S.E. of Victor

Hogs are bringing 4 1/2 to 6 1/2 cents on foot

Population of Teton Valley 3,500

For sale: 160 acres, fine piece of land close in; sub-irrigates. For the next 30 days at \$12.50 per acre. Cash and terms, party must sell - his loss, your gain.

In Jackson the past winter there were 24 births. At this same rate, by January 1, 1910, they will have an incorporated city with a population of at least 1000 people.

April 22, 1909 - A fine gasoline light system was installed in the stake office

building. The lamps, four of which were put in the building, are the self-generating type and each has a candle power of 500.

April 24, 1909 - "Priesthood Day" went into effect and will be held on the last Saturday of each month. A resolution was passed that Saturdays be observed as half-holidays and that various games of basketball, baseball, etc., be encouraged on those days instead of Sunday.

May 6, 1909 - A movement is under foot to put a water system from Darby Canyon to supply houses with water for culinary and stock purposes.

All wards will hold joint sessions of M.I.A. during the summer months.

May 13, 1909 - Steam plows are all the talk in the vicinity of Badger. Well, anything slower than steam engines, automobiles or flying machines are too slow for Badger.

June 17, 1909 - Samuel Kunz has gone to Salt Lake to bring in a colony of German settlers.

Men's suits from \$8.00 up - Boys suits \$1.00 to \$10.00 - These suits have the tone and character that a modern suit requires.

Latest style photographs - 25 cents per dozen - Walter Durrant Studios.

25 cents per pound for butter fat at Driggs Creamery.

Outing flannel, 8 cents per yard - fruit jars per doz - pts 85 cents - qts \$1.00.

August 21, 1909 - First Teton Valley Pioneer Day celebration was held to make this a day of celebration for the stake and to honor the Pioneer Day of the Church. Samuel Swanner of Haden acted as marshall of the day, and E. W. Hunnicutt of Badger was master of ceremonies. Four main features on the amusement program and numerous other events as follows: Meeting at the stake house first, then baseball tournament between wards, horse races and a grand ball at night. All pioneers who came to the valley in 1889, or prior to that date, will be furnished with ribbon badges indicating the time of their arrival, and will have free privileges at all the stores, stands, etc.

December 21, 1909 - Driggs was dedicated as a town site and incorporated May 23, 1910.

February 10, 1910 - Round trip railroad ticket from Salt Lake City to San Francisco - \$35.00.

Teton Valley News - only \$1.50 per year in advance.

Flour, \$1.00 per sack; men's fine dress shirts, 50 cents; men's corduroys, \$2.25; Wood, \$2.00 per single wagon box.

August 26, 1910 - Don't forget the Old Folks Party - you can't go unless you are married.

October 13, 1910 - (*Teton Valley News*) At the last session of the semi-annual conference, the presidency of the Mormon Church placed the ban on plural marriages. Any marriages of this type that have taken place since the manifesto of 1890 have been declared as not sanctioned by the Church.

October 27, 1910 - The Teton Telephone Company offers telephone service: resident phones \$2.00 per month - business \$3.00 per month.

January 6 and 7, 1911 - M.I.A. dramatic club presents "Uncle Tom's

Cabin," with President Don C. Driggs as Uncle Tom.

January 17, 1911 - Teton Valley Telephone Company was incorporated.

February 2, 1911 - SALES = shoe soles 25 cents per pair, breakfast bacon 22 cents, beans, corn, peas and tomatoes 11/\$1.00, ladies fine hose 10 cents per pair, men's canvas gloves 5 cents per pair, beef cattle about \$10 per head.

September 28, 1911 - Driggs High School has 21 students enrolled.

Felt City, a new town site established on the Teton Branch of the O.S.L. Railroad, is becoming a reality.

December 29 and 30, 1911 - Teton Stake M.I.A. Bazaar.

June 6, 1912 - Teton Valley Telephone Company has 70 subscribers in the Basin.

August 28, 1912 - The first train came to Driggs. Don C. Driggs, president of the Teton Stake, drove the last spike.

September 30, 1912 - First passenger train came to Driggs. Lamont Edmenston, Willard Huff and Roland Brown hitched a ride in just north of Driggs.

February 20, 1913 - The Porter Stock Company's farewell bill "A Debt of Honor" was playing Saturday night to "standing room only." The quarterly conference brought a great many visitors to Driggs who stayed overnight to attend this popular performance. We noticed people from every part of Teton Basin.

February 27, 1913 - An amusement club has been organized under the direction of the bishopric to furnish "high class amusement." The proceeds will go to the Driggs Ward.

March 13, 1913 - A special train came in last Saturday to haul out a consignment of live elk, shipped from Jackson Hole's game preserve, to restock similar preserves in other states.

Papers have been signed for the transfer of title to 50 feet of frontage property on Little Avenue owned by Dr. Keith to be used for the erection of a Presbyterian church. Construction is to begin June 1.

All the rock for the foundation of the new Mormon Church building is on the ground ready to be put in as soon as weather will permit.

April 17, 1913 - The fish hatchery at Clawson is doing fine. The trout will be ready for market by fall. Prices are good and demand brisk and stockholders in the concern may look forward to fat dividends.

May 29, 1913 - Water is being piped into private homes in Driggs.

June 19, 1913 - A very pleasant visit was made Sunday to the Palisade Branch Conference by President Don C. Driggs, Patriarch John Letham and Stake Clerk Walter H. Durrant, in the president's fine auto. They report growth in the branch has increased 200 percent during the past two years.

July 17, 1913 - Moving picture shows at the Driggs Theatre every evening.

July 24, 1913 - Eighteen hundred tourists passed through the western gateway to Yellowstone National Park last week.

Marshal Loysen is busy looking after the health of the town. To prevent the spread of scarlet fever, he sees to it that the quarantined people are

supplied with their needs without coming in contact with people not affected.

July 31, 1913 - Stake missionaries assigned to visit each ward are listed as: William Wilson, James Henrie, John Lauritzen, Leon Nelson, Jesse Edleson, Leon Perry, Henry N. Mickelsen, Alfred Hansen, Samuel R. Evans, Niles Pearson, James R. Hansen, Edzell Egbert, Frank Merrill, John Davidson, Parley P. Hansen, Vandes Price, Samuel Wood, Henry Bates, Clement Smith, and Benjamin W. Driggs.

August 21, 1913 - With the growth of the valley, the Teton Stake of Zion will soon face the problem of a larger stake house. On different occasions, like quarterly conference and the Fourth of July, the building proved inadequate to hold the assemblage.

A new vein has been opened in the Brown Bear coal mine. Those who have tried it declare it to be a superior quality, of a uniform size, and free from slack and rock.

November 11, 1913 - Orders for the wiring of the stake house for electric lights were given. Work will commence at once.

November 13, 1913 - Haden Ward was changed to Tetonia Ward.

July 6, 1914 - Valview was divided from Clawson and became a branch with B. M. Anderson as presiding elder. After this, a meetinghouse was built.

August 22, 1914 - Jackson Branch was organized into a ward, with Hyrum Deloney as bishop.

1915-1925

January 26, 1915 - Teton County was separated from Madison County by an Act of Legislature.

January 18, 1917 - Ford cars for sale - \$420.00 - 1917 model.

March 29, 1917 - According to reports, the Idaho Regiment, lately returned from the Mexican border, has been recalled to the colors.

August 19, 1917 - Valview became a ward with Perry O. Hatch as bishop.

September 19, 1917 - The Selective Draft called 12 men to report to the mobilization camp at American Lake, Washington.

March 10, 1918 - Bates Ward was divided forming Cedron Branch.

No snow laid on the ground this winter. It will cause serious problems with water shortages next summer.

1919 - The first baptismal font was built in Driggs.

February 20, 1921 - President Don C. Driggs moved to Arizona. Under the ordination of Apostle Melvin J. Ballard, Albert Choules became president of the Teton Stake with Ralph R. Cordon and Alma Hanson as counselors.

June 8, 1921 - The Stake Day outings were started. They were held each summer in Teton Canyon on the second Wednesday of June. There were refreshment stands, families with their own lunches, programs and ball games. This united the stake and created love and fellowship among the members.

July 10, 1921 - Jackson Ward was dissolved and made a branch.

February 18, 1922 - Cedron Branch became Cedron Ward with Milford N. Kunz as bishop.

1925-1935

June 30, 1925 - A new enterprise was started in the Bates area--that of raising cauliflower and lettuce by Japanese people who rented 10 acres for lettuce and 12 acres for cauliflower. Because of the great amount of moisture this year, prospects for a good crop are better than they have been for many years.

September 13, 1925 - The Jackson Branch was divided forming a new branch known as South Park Branch of the Teton Stake of Zion with James W. Robertson, Jr., as the presiding elder.

February 5, 1926 - The stake house caught fire but was quickly put out by local firemen with \$535.75 damage covered by insurance. The building was immediately repaired for stake conference held two days later.

September 2, 1926 - The 25th anniversary of the organization of the Teton Stake was celebrated by a three-day celebration and homecoming jubilee. In attendance were President Heber J. Grant, Don C. Driggs, George S. Young, and many others who were connected with the organization of the stake in 1901.

September 12, 1926 - The Cedron meetinghouse was dedicated by Patriarch Samuel Kunz, Sr. The cost of the building was \$6,000.

September 13, 1926 - President Albert Choules dedicated the Chapin meetinghouse. The cost of the building was \$5,750.

September 1927 - W. Leigh Fullmer purchased his lifetime membership in the M.I.A. for \$5.00.

August 25, 1928 - Elder David O. McKay of the Council of the Twelve Apostles presided over Teton Stake Quarterly Conference and Auxiliary Group Convention.

September 23, 1928 - The farmers are digging the first crop of beets to be grown in the valley. Because of the low sugar content in the beets, it was discontinued.

December 31, 1928 - During the year, a new seminary building was erected to serve LDS students attending high school. It was a brick veneer costing \$4,000.

September 30, 1929 - Valview Ward was dissolved and memberships transferred to Clawson Ward.

July 13, 1930 - Wilson Branch has discontinued holding meetings and the Wilson Saints attend meetings in Jackson.

December 30, 1930 - Teton Stake membership is 3,052 (including 672 children). Ralph R. Cordon is the only Patriarch in the stake.

June 21, 1931 - The South Park Branch was dissolved. Later in the day, the South Park and Jackson Branches were combined and called Jackson Branch, including all the territory formerly in Jackson, South Park, and Wilson Branches.

February 2, 1933 - Because of a scarlet fever epidemic, all stake meetings were suspended from January 11 to February 2, 1933.

February 9, 1933 - President Heber J. Grant, who was attending a Fremont Stake Conference, at special request of the stake presidency, came to Driggs and addressed the largest crowd gathered in the stake tabernacle - 1055 people.

September 24, 1933 - Special memorial services in honor of the late Don C. Driggs, first president of Teton Stake, who passed away September 14, 1933, were held.

October 28 and 29, 1933 - Elder David O. McKay attended stake quarterly conference. In Priesthood session, he asked those to be ordained if they could and would sustain the Authorities of the Church, observe the Word of Wisdom, pay tithing, keep the Sabbath Day holy, and refrain from membership in secret orders, to which they answered in the affirmative.

December 31, 1933 - During the year 1933, Teton Stake had a nice increase in the amount of tithes paid, as well as in the number of tithe-payers, which was very encouraging, considering the fact that the year had been one of the worst years from a financial standpoint.

August 5, 1934 - Jackson Branch was once again made a ward, with Albert N. Butler as the new bishop.

1935-1940

August 15, 1935 - President Albert Choules requested the following be recorded and made a matter of record: "The valley is now under martial law. The reason for the martial law was because of water problems with the lower valley, and because of striking among the 2000 Mexicans and other foreign laborers in the valley for the green pea harvest. The state militia has been brought in to assist."

August 28, 1935 - Driggs Boy Scouts were invited to attend the Scout Jamboree at Washington, D.C.

October 26 and 27, 1935 - Elder David O. McKay presided at stake quarterly conference.

1936 - The Church welfare plan was adopted, called the Security Program. Teton Stake cooperated 100 percent. Members responded with whatever they were asked for. The stake grew their own green peas and canned 5,000 cans from ground donated by various farmers. The San Diego Fruit and Produce Company gave all their culls to the Church for their canning project.

January 31, 1937 - It was decided by the stake presidency and approved by the high council to dissolve the Palisade Ward and annex that area to the Tetonia Ward.

1938 - The Lord's work grew and thrived despite the First World War, the tremendous death toll from the flu, the cramps of the depression when honest couples lost their homes, livestock, jobs, businesses, farms and more. Each ward reorganization brought new people, new ideas, successes, problems and projects--especially work projects.

A wood cutting project assisted many dozens of people. Men were

hired, or permitted, to cut wood using axes and cross-cut saws (chain-saws were unknown then). They were paid \$1.00 per day or \$2.00 if they used their own team and sleigh to bring trees from the falling place to the wood yard. This produced more wood than could be sold locally so Clarence Nickel, owner of the Western Freight Lines, cooperated by delivering it any place from Canyon Creek to Idaho Falls. His trucks returned to Idaho Falls loaded with wood for only the additional cost of delivery and travel. The wood yard issued work receipts and many businesses gave their services and merchandise in exchange, settling periodically with the wood yard. This eliminated bookkeeping time, and frequently gave the project contributions to remain solvent.

About 1940 - For many years Teton Stake sponsored a baseball league called "Teton Baseball League" through the priesthood quorums and groups of different parts of Teton Valley. Juniors being 15 years of age or younger, intermediate players 15 to 19, and senior team members 19 and older. Some summers 28 teams were registered to play one afternoon each week, which meant 14 games would be scheduled one afternoon (never on Sunday), with qualified umpires and ball fields. One of the goals was that every boy or man in the boundaries of any ward who cared to play ball would and did have the chance to play. It was very successful and generated much enthusiasm. Any ward team was free to schedule games with teams from other stakes and towns as they wished.

1940-1945

June 29, 1941 - The contract for the construction of the new tabernacle was let to David M. Davis and Sons of Rexburg, Idaho.

August 23, 1941 - Official ground breaking ceremonies for the new tabernacle were held with Presiding Bishop LeGrand Richards moving the first shovel of dirt.

December 7, 1941 - The Pacific War began with Japan's strike against Pearl Harbor, the Philippines, Singapore, Guam, Wake Island, Thailand and Malaya.

May 10, 1942 - At the close of the Sunday afternoon session of conference, a short impressive program was held marking the laying of the cornerstone of the new tabernacle. Elder Joseph Fielding Smith spoke briefly and then dedicated that particular spot and the contents it contained. In brief they were: Names of all church members in the stake, alphabetically by wards; current copies of the *Deseret News*, *Teton Valley News*, *Jackson Hole Courier*, *Improvement Era*; a copy of the first *Teton Valley News* of 1909, Teton Stake 25th Year Jubilee booklet; History of Teton Valley, by B. W. Driggs; numerous photos and pictures; and some rare and current silver coins.

May 10, 1942 - Elder Joseph Fielding Smith dedicated the new Jackson Wyoming ward house. Elder Thomas E. McKay was also present. Approximately 300 people of various religions were present to hear the message of the restored gospel.

December 13, 1942 - The stake presidency compiled and mailed a letter of seasons greetings to all missionaries and enclosed a check for \$5.00 with it.

October 10, 1943 - President David O. McKay offered the dedicatory prayer during the afternoon session of stake conference with 1,846 people present. Rooms were filled to capacity and a large number of people were sitting on the lawn and in the old tabernacle, listening over a public address system.

January 1944 - The stake presidency outlined a program to put a Book of Mormon in every Latter-day Saint home in the stake. A plan was also formulated whereby all ward church buildings would be made to look cleaner inside and outside, including the grounds.

February 10, 1944 - After receiving authorization from the first presidency, the stake presidency took official action to disorganize the Richvale Branch and assigned the few scattered members to one of three adjoining wards--Tetonia, Cache, and Bates.

March 31, 1944 - The stake presidency together with the bishoprics have enthusiastically fallen in line with the program of the General Authorities in an effort to remove all church worthy poor from the government relief rolls.

March 31, 1944 - It was recorded in the records of this date that Teton Canyon in Teton Stake had definitely been selected as the location for the large summer Scout camp for the Teton Peaks Council which included about 12 stakes in the eastern part of the state of Idaho. The present program appears to be one of building gradually a fine, large camp where scouts from all wards of the various stakes making up the council can come for not only scouting but one of nature study, hikes, and in general put over the scout program under supervision and environment. It should be a splendid asset to Teton Stake.

May 27 and 28, 1944 - President George Albert Smith and Elder Marion G. Romney were visitors to stake quarterly conference. At this conference Brother Montrose Killpack was sustained stake patriarch, the first we have had in over three years.

June 1944 - A letter was received from Elder Marion G. Romney stating that in his opinion the stake officers and ward bishoprics had for the year 1943 established a Church-wide record wherein only two of the number were not full tithe payers, out of a total of 66.

June 18, 1944 - Each summer the stake presidency holds a special "Jackson Valley Conference" in Jackson Hole for the express purpose of doing all possible to stimulate interest and activity among those fine people who are so far removed from stake headquarters and extremely isolated during the long, hard and cold winter months. The stake presidency, heads of all stake auxiliaries, high council in charge of the wards, and priesthood quorum leaders attended in unity. The Saints seemed to deeply appreciate it.

July 16, 1944 - Reported in the minutes of the stake: At a Cedron Ward Conference, 95 percent of the ward membership were in attendance. With

no non-members living within the ward boundaries, all families active and working united together seven days a week, this little ward is setting the pace in payment of fast offerings, tithing, sacrament meeting attendance, and ward teaching--not only in Teton Stake but the entire church.

— 1945-1950

January 28, 1945 - President Choules announced to bishops of the stake that Teton Stake paid more tithing in the year 1944 than had ever been paid during any one year in the history of the stake.

April 12, 1945 - A check for \$2,500 was mailed to President John Clark of Ricks College to aid in their present building program.

May 14, 1945 - The people of Teton Stake, and no doubt all the church, were moved deeply by the passing of our beloved President Heber J. Grant at the age of 88.

January 4, 1946 - The annual father and sons banquet, sponsored by the Boy Scouts, was held with over 400 in attendance. One father was present with eight sons.

March 9 and 10, 1946 - Elder Spencer W. Kimball of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles was conference visitor, representing the General Authorities.

April 27 and 28, 1946 - Elder Joseph F. Smith, Patriarch to the Church, was the guest speaker at Teton High School commencement exercises. He also attended and spoke in the stake leadership meeting the following day. It is indeed a very rare experience for the people here to have such individuals from the General Authorities visit us. Elder Smith is indeed a tower of spiritual strength and a master of the English language.

December 6 and 7, 1946 - Elder Harold B. Lee of the Council of Twelve Apostles was conference visitor representing the General Authorities.

December 8, 1946 - The Pratt Ward church house was dedicated by Elder Harold B. Lee of the Quorum of the Twelve. A very beautiful and inspiring service was held, with the building filled to overflowing with people from all parts of the stake. Music was furnished by ward members. After a few inspirational and humbling remarks from Elder Lee, he offered the prayer of dedication.

December 25, 1946 - Black Christmas in Teton Valley. As on Christmas 1918, there was no snow on the ground. Heavy, warm rains made the side roads impassible with deep mud and only tractors and teams could be used for transportation.

December 31, 1946 - A letter was received from the First President authorizing the sale of the old Wilson Ward church house located on the banks of Fish Creek in Wilson at the bottom of Teton Pass.

Stake membership reported at the close of 1946: 3,227 members.

March 10, 1947 - A stake mothers and daughters banquet was held in stake tabernacle, sponsored by the stake M.I.A., at which over 400 mothers and daughters attended. Elder Lee A. Palmer of the Presiding Bishop's office was the guest speaker.

March 29, 1947 - The stake presidency closed the deal on the purchase of a stake bishop's welfare storehouse. The two-story residence with a full basement and a fine oil furnace was purchased from J.C. Fackrell and appears ideal for the welfare needs of Teton Stake. The amount of \$7,500 was paid for the building, outbuildings, and the lot measuring 107 x 214 feet. The Church paid half and the stake paid half. A few remodeling changes on the interior will make a fine and convenient center for the stake welfare program.

July 18, 1947 - A special Hawaiian musical entertainment was given in the stake recreational hall by 38 LDS native musicians direct from Hawaii. This was an outstanding event for the people of Teton Stake. Their native, highly-colored clothing included grass skirts and lovely formals. Using native musical instruments, together with their fine voices, they furnished two hours of entertainment of a type seldom seen or heard in this community. Over 800 were present.

July 24, 1947 - A church-wide centennial celebration was held in Salt Lake City honoring the sturdy Mormon pioneers who arrived in that valley 100 years before. Teton Stake joined in the event by sending the local Teton High School band, together with several items to display and exhibit. The U.S. Government joined by issuing a special centennial "This Is The Place" three-cent postage stamp. It was also announced that a bronze bust of President Brigham Young will be displayed in the Hall of Fame.

August 3, 1947 - President George Albert Smith came to Teton Stake for a ten-day rest after his strenuous days during the centennial celebration. While here, a special church service was held in the Jackson Ward with President Smith as guest speaker. The building was filled to standing capacity with people from all parts of Teton Valley and Jackson Hole, including people from all walks of life and religions, such as dudes, doctors, lawyers, city mayors and many tourists.

February 21, 1948 - A special program was held to honor President and Sister Albert Choules prior to their leaving to preside over the Southern States Mission. President Choules had presided over the stake for approximately 27 years. A full evening of humble appreciation and fun was enjoyed.

March 14, 1948 - Teton Stake Presidency was reorganized at a session of quarterly stake conference with Elders Henry D. Moyle and Ezra Taft Benson of the Council of the Twelve being present. President Albert Choules and his counselors were released. The new officers sustained were William A. Strong, president; W. Leigh Fullmer, first counselor; and T. Ross Wilson, second counselor. Elder Ezra Taft Benson performed the ordinations.

July 8, 1948 - It was decided between the Driggs Village Board and Teton Stake Presidency to convert Block No. 17 of the Driggs townsite into a city park. This property is owned by the Teton Stake. A long-term lease was given the village with the understanding that the land would at once be landscaped and outlined for permanent improvement. The Rotary Club

members were in charge of the improvements.

July 1948 - The stake Mutual boards are sponsoring a regular Saturday evening of special fun for the young people of the stake during the out-of-school months. The young people have joined in the idea with enthusiasm and are taking over direct sponsorship by choosing their own officers, establishing their own standards to follow as to dress and actions. They still call it the RDM--Refreshments, Dance and Music--as started in 1946.

1949 - Deaths recorded from 1909 to 1949 total 881.

January 6, 1949 - The stake presidency received the following assignment from the Eastern Idaho Region as the welfare project to be filled and produced by Teton Stake for the year 1949:

1,936 quarts fresh milk	1,407 pounds fresh fruit
268 pounds dressed chickens	2,694 pounds fresh vegetables
25 cases eggs	34 tons coal
1,339 pounds dressed beef	112 pounds honey
268 pounds dressed mutton	6 tons baled hay
734 pounds dressed pork	100 bushels barley
399 pounds dried beans	5 cases syrup
2,364 bushels mill wheat	325 dollars cash

Also, an assortment of clothing and bedding was assigned to the Stake Relief Society.

March 31, 1949 - The largest tithing payment in the history of Teton Stake was made during the previous year, 1948.

Old timers of Teton Valley declare that this winter is the worst winter ever, with deeper snow and more sub-zero weather than they remember from past years. All lines of transportation--highways, side roads, railroads, plane landing fields, etc.--were blocked by deep snow for 26 consecutive days. Mail was occasionally dropped from planes that could not land, but no mail went out of the valley. However, there was plenty of food for both humans and animals, and enough fuel, so few or no hardships were encountered.

July 31, 1949 - President David O. McKay, First Counselor in the First Presidency, visited Teton Stake to dedicate the new Darby Ward church house. Over 600 attended.

August 20, 1949 - President George Albert Smith and his First Counselor, President David O. McKay, by special invitation visited Jackson Hole, Wyoming, where President Smith dedicated the re-installing of the old Meaner Ferry across the South Fork of the Snake River at Moose, Wyoming.

September 24, 1949 - Elder Joseph Fielding Smith of the Council of the Twelve represented the General Authorities at stake quarterly conference where 30 percent of the membership were in attendance.

1950-1955

1950 - The government census counted 2,800 people living in Teton Valley.

March 31, 1950 - The location for a permanent girls summer camp has been established in Darby Canyon located within the Targhee National Forest and within the borders of Teton Stake. The campsite, the building of it, together with the way it must be operated, have been entered into through legal procedure with the National Forest Service and jointly by the following stakes of southeastern Idaho: Idaho Falls, South Idaho Falls, North Idaho Falls, Shelley, and Teton. The purpose of the camp is to provide a definite place for the girls of the stakes to spend summer outings under proper supervision and leadership. The original survey was made in May 1950 by Brother T. Ross Wilson, a civil engineer and the second counselor in the Teton stake presidency, together with B.J. Fullmer, Teton stake clerk. Through the united efforts of the five stakes and through the development of a long-range program, a beautiful and modern camp is anticipated. anticipated.

March 10 and 11, 1951 - Elder Harold B. Lee of the Council of the Twelve, and Brother T. C. Stayner of the General Welfare Committee were the stake quarterly conference visitors from Salt Lake City.

April 4, 1951 - The people of Teton Stake mourn the passing of President George Albert Smith, but rejoice in the sustaining of President David O. McKay as his successor.

May 1, 1951 - The hearts of thousands of people throughout the stake were saddened at the death of T. Ross Wilson, second counselor in the Teton stake presidency.

August 1, 1951 - Five Beehive girls were killed and nine others were injured when a sudden bolt of lightning struck in the midst of a large group of hikers in Darby Canyon near the wind caves. The girls had taken shelter from the storm under some pine trees. Their leader, Fred Miller, sensing the danger of lightning, urged the girls to move into the open, but a few remained too long.

September 1 and 2, 1951 - The Teton Stake celebrated the 50th year of its organization. About seventeen of the original stake officers of 1901 were still alive and most of them were present, traveling from at least eight of the western states for the occasion. At least 150 people were present who were also at the organization of the Teton Stake of Zion fifty years earlier.

October 28, 1951 - At a special meeting called by the stake presidency, The Driggs Ward was divided into the Driggs First and Driggs Second Wards. Brother Leonard Jensen was sustained as bishop of Driggs First Ward and Brother Troy Butler was sustained as bishop of Driggs Second Ward.

January 15 through 18, 1952 - A very heavy snowstorm with very high winds and low temperatures persisted for four days. As a result, the train did not come into Teton Valley for three days and all side roads were blocked.

May 31 and June 1, 1952 - Teton Stake Quarterly Conference was held with President Joseph Fielding Smith representing the General Authorities. Twenty-six percent of the stake population of 3500 people scattered over an area of 3500 square miles (one square mile per person) were present. President and Sister Albert Choules, recently returned from the presidency

of the Southern States Mission and newly appointed to the presidency of the Idaho Falls Temple, were also visitors to the conference.

February 28, 1953 - From January 24, 1922 to February 28, 1953, a total of 2,858 baptisms were performed in Teton Stake.

February 9, 1954 - In a special meeting of the stake presidency with Mr. Vic Lansberry, owner and editor of the *Teton Valley News*, it was decided to have bound in annual volumes all issues of the paper, which the stake had copies of since its origin on April 15, 1909.

March 31, 1954 - With television just now being established in Teton Stake, the people generally feel that they are gradually moving closer to civilization. Transmission from Idaho Falls comes in very well. Already its presence in the various homes presents another problem in getting ward teaching done successfully.

November 28, 1954 - Elder Marion D. Hanks, member of the First Council of Seventy, dedicated the Tetonia Ward chapel.

1955-1960

March 31, 1955 - A letter from the First Presidency restated that even though the international conditions and feelings seem unsettled, it is still of mutual understanding between Church authorities and the U.S. Government Selective Service officials, that the bishop of each ward may recommend one young man (only) each year to go into the mission field, with the understanding that the local draft board be furnished the approximate date of his release.

June 11, 1955 - President David O. McKay was an official guest at the grand opening of the John D. Rockefeller one-million-dollar lodge at Moran, Wyoming.

June 26, 1955 - By special permission, the stake presidency held the first of regular summer Sunday services at the Rockefeller Lodge.

August 17, 1955 - The first lighted ball field had its official opening under the direction of the stake presidency, with a lightning-fast game between the division champs--Hibbert and Pocatello 17th.

April 29, 1956 - The stake presidency and high council decided unanimously to purchase Lots 5 and 6 of Block 5 of the Driggs townsite for the eventual building site of a new stake seminary building.

May 28, 1956 - President J. Reuben Clark made his first and only visit to Teton Stake to pronounce the dedicatory prayer on the newly completed Victor chapel. Over 1,000 were in attendance. The construction cost of the building was \$160,000 and the building contains 17,000 square feet.

October 28, 1956 - The stake presidency and bishops discussed the need to establish a seminary in the Jackson, Wyoming, area of the stake. This area contains twenty percent of the stake's membership.

February 9 and 10, 1957 - A vicious, heavy snowslide on the Teton Pass blocked the roads, making it impossible for any of the 800 Saints in Jackson to attend conference.

May 3 and 4, 1958 - Stake quarterly conference was held with President Joseph Fielding Smith of the Council of the Twelve Apostles the visiting Authority.

June 30, 1958 - Brother John H. Harper of Driggs First Ward was again given the responsibility of taking charge of the LDS Sunday services during the summer months at the Jackson Lake Lodge. The services are for the convenience of the many young people who work there during the summer vacation months.

March 5, 1959 - A stake-wide ward teachers banquet was held in the tabernacle. High Councilman J. H. Harper, in charge of ward teaching, was in charge. President Cecil Hart of Idaho Falls Stake spoke to over 300 in attendance.

1960-1965

April 17, 1960 - Cache Ward was dissolved and made a part of Tetonia Ward.

May 19, 1960 - Census released for 1960 shows 2,623 people living in Teton Valley, a decrease of 177 from 1950.

November 13, 1960 - At a stake quarterly conference with Elder LeGrand Richards and Patriarch Eldredge G. Smith as the visiting Authorities, Teton Stake was once again reorganized. President William Strong and his counselors were released. Sustained were: LaGrande C. Larsen as president, Lynn S. Kearsley and Grant L. Wilson as counselors.

August 3, 1961 - Three local youth were honored by being chosen for roles in the 1961 production of the famous Mormon pageant at Hill Cumorah at Palmyra, New York. They were Mark Hall, Terry Fullmer, and Morris Dee Walker.

September 1961 - The National Guard unit stationed in Driggs, Idaho, was called to active duty. They leave for Ft. Lewis, Washington, next month. This will take many of the stake's members and many fathers of LDS families. They will serve for one year.

September 27, 1961 - The groundbreaking ceremony for the new stake seminary building was held. Present were President Petersen, area seminary director, and the stake presidencies, past and present. President William A. Strong offered the dedicatory prayer.

April 28 and 29, 1962 - Stake quarterly conference was held with Elder Harold B. Lee of the Council of Twelve the visiting Authority. Forty percent of the stake were in attendance.

November 10, 1962 - The new seminary building was completed at a cost of \$36,000 for building and furnishings. Elder S. Dilworth Young, member of the First Quorum of Seventy, dedicated the building.

January 7, 1963 Postal rates increased from 4 cents to 5 cents per First Class letter.

January 24, 1963 - A 100 percent award banquet was held in the stake tabernacle honoring those families who attended sacrament meeting as a

family 100 percent of the year.

February 3, 1963 - The first polio clinic was attended by 2,440 people; the last brought 2,512.

March 17, 1963 - The Grovont Branch of Teton Stake in Wyoming was dissolved and became part of the Jackson Ward. The Jackson Ward, now containing the membership of Grovont Branch, was divided into the Jackson Ward and the Jackson Second Ward. Clark Moulton became the new bishop of Jackson Ward and Vern A. Bell became bishop of the Jackson Second Ward.

December 15, 1963 - President LaGrande Larsen of the Teton Stake presidency, dedicated the Jackson chapel. It was built at a cost of \$240,000.

April 16, 1964 - Liquor by the drink was voted down in Tetonia.

June 17, 1964 - Annual Stake Day was held in the Teton Canyon Campgrounds. This was the last recorded Stake Day in the canyon. This much-enjoyed outing helped to keep members of the Church close and was an event to look forward to each year.

September 1964 - The first seminary in Jackson was started with Roberta Lamb as the first teacher.

October 3, 1964 - A closed-wire broadcast from Church headquarters for all priesthood holders was received at the stake tabernacle.

October 19, 1964 - Project Temple has been going through most of the wards in the stake. It has been an outstanding success in bringing into activity many Aaronic Priesthood adult members and their families.

October 26, 1964 - The selling of LDS temple garments in retail stores was discontinued and turned over to the Relief Society only.

1965-1970

January 28, 1965 - There were 417 telephones in Driggs.

March 27, 1965 - The Church accepted the Branch Genealogical Library at Rexburg, of which Teton Stake is a participating member.

February 13, 1966 - Teton Stake was reorganized by Apostle Ezra Taft Benson of the Council of the Twelve. President LaGrande Larsen and his counselors were released after five years and four months in the presidency of the stake. Sustained as the new stake president was Leonard E. Jensen, with Lynn S. Kearsley and Grant L. Wilson (all former bishops) as counselors.

April 6, 1966 - President Albert Choules died in Idaho Falls, Idaho. He was president of the stake for 27 years.

July 18, 1966 - The new Teton Valley Hospital opened.

July 27 through August 1, 1966 - Thirty-seven Boy Scouts and leaders attended LDS Boy Scout Encampment at Farragut State Park. Stake leaders were Fred Miller, Selar Marcum, Emil Sherman and Prentice Smith. Nearly 4,000 scouts were at the encampment.

November 12 and 13, 1966 - Elder Harold B. Lee of the Council of Twelve was the speaker and visiting Authority at stake quarterly conference.

August 1 through 9, 1967 - Jimmie E. Smith, son of Prentice and Elnora Smith, represented Teton District at the Twelfth Boy Scout World Jamboree at Farragut State Park in Idaho.

March 12, 1968 - Workmen began razing the old stake tabernacle which was built in 1907.

June 4, 1968 - The Church visitor center opened in Jackson. James A. Cullimore, Assistant to the Council of the Twelve, was the visiting speaker from Salt Lake City at the opening of the center, which was located at the LDS chapel. The display is a series of religious pictures and other depictions of basic doctrines of Mormonism found in the Bible and the Book of Mormon.

August 24 and 25, 1968 - Teton Stake Youth Conference began with Saturday activities at the Driggs City Park, with a dinner-dance that evening at the stake center. Sunday an early breakfast and special meeting were held in the Victor Ward chapel. Don Fullmer, leading contender for the middleweight boxing crown, was the guest speaker. Four hundred young people attended.

October 26, 1968 - Teton, Ammon, North Idaho Falls, South Idaho Falls, and East Idaho Falls Stakes held a special fireside in the stake tabernacle honoring Fred Miller for his outstanding and untiring contributions and service to various stakes in guiding countless hikes for the girls and leaders of the YWMIA.

July 11, 1969 - The Seventies Quorum hosted an open house at the newly remodeled Tetonia Ward chapel.

July 20, 1969 - On this date the first U.S. astronauts landed on the moon.

September 2, 1969 - A welcome home was held for National Guard members returning home from their tour of duty. Chief-of-Staff of the Idaho National Guard, General James S. Brooks, spoke in the Driggs City Park after the parade.

December 26, 1969 - Grand Targhee Ski Resort opened after a long period of planning and preparation.

1970-1975

1970 - The census report for Teton County, Idaho, showed a population of 2,351.

January 18, 1970 - President David O. McKay, 96, President of the Church, died in Salt Lake City, Utah. Funeral services will be held in the Salt Lake Tabernacle on January 22, 1970.

March 29, 1970 - The Clawson Ward chapel was dedicated by Elder Gordon B. Hinkley of the Council of Twelve Apostles.

April 11, 1970 - The Valley of the Tetons Library in Victor, Idaho, formally opened its doors for lending books.

June 25, 1970 - Twenty-four young people from Teton Stake left in cars with chaperones and MIA leaders for Salt Lake City, Utah, to participate in the All-Church 1970 Music Choral Festival.

June 27, 1970 - Nelson-Ricks Cheese Plant closed its doors after serving the farmers of Teton Valley for more than 40 years.

July 4, 1970 - The Ruby Carson Memorial Park was dedicated at Tetonia, Idaho, with 1500 people attending.

December 1970 - There are now 1,075 telephones in Driggs.

March 1, 1971 - A total of \$1,525.96 was collected by the Teton Stake Primaries on the Primary Children's Penny Parade and sent to the Primary Children's Hospital.

May 22, 1971 - Stake Beehive girls and Boy Scouts participated with the State Highway Department in a clean-up campaign along the highway and gutters between Tetonia and Victor.

July 6, 1971 - Cecil B. Andrus, Governor of Idaho, visited Treasure Mountain Camp of the Tetons and addressed the Cedar Badge Scouts.

July 8, 1971 - Jackson Lake Lodge Branch was organized with Douglass Moore as president and Byron Peterson and David Stutman as counselors.

July 25, 1971 - Chapin and Cedron Wards were dissolved. These two wards were combined to form Victor Second Ward.

August 10, 1971 - The first stages of razing the gymnasium portion of the Teton High School is underway. The building is being torn down to make room for a new addition to be constructed soon.

September 26, 1971 - Darby Ward was dissolved with memberships being transferred to Pratt Ward and to Driggs Second Ward.

October 3, 1971 - The Bates Ward was dissolved and will become part of the Driggs First Ward.

February 27, 1973 - A branch library was approved in Teton Stake in a letter from Theadore M. Burton.

April 29, 1973 - President Leonard Jensen announced that the cost of the new addition to the tabernacle had increased from \$175,000 to \$288,000. The stake will be required to pay 30 percent. The addition will contain 2900 square feet.

December 30, 1973 - Spencer W. Kimball was chosen President of the Church, after the death of President Harold B. Lee.

January 14, 1974 - In a directive from Salt Lake City, the name of Teton Stake was changed to Driggs Idaho Stake.

November 24, 1974 - President Leonard Jensen reported that the cost of remodeling the Stake Center had increased from \$288,000 to \$384,000.

December 20, 1974 - President Hal R. Johnson, former mission president, has been called by the General Authorities to serve as Regional Representative of this area, replacing President Boyer.

1975-1979

May 10 and 11, 1975 - A stake-wide day of fasting and prayer was held on a ward basis in an effort to improve weather conditions. So far, winter conditions have remained the same. No farming has been done. Livestock still require a full amount of hay or feed. Hay is scarce and selling for \$80 to \$100 per ton.

March 26 and 27, 1976 - An open house was held at the Driggs Stake Center to allow the public to view the beautiful new addition to the tabernacle. The new addition of 6,317 square feet includes two new libraries, enlarged recreation hall with stage, remodeling, repairing, painting, carpeting and acoustical tile in the entire building, all for a cost of \$400,000.

June 5, 1976 - At 11:47 a.m. the Teton Dam broke and released an estimated nine billion gallons of water to flood the Upper Snake River Valley of Eastern Idaho, causing eleven deaths. Residents of Sugar City, Roberts, portions of Rexburg, and adjacent communities and rural areas suffered almost complete losses of their homes, livestock, outbuildings, crops and personal property. National and international attention was immediately focused upon the disaster and particularly upon the Latter-day Saints Church and the systematic relief efforts implemented by the Church through the Prophet. Some references are *Time Magazine*, dated June 21, 1976 and *Reader's Digest*, January 1977. The Driggs Idaho Stake was assigned the responsibility of giving assistance to members living on the south side of the Teton River in the Salem Ward north of Rexburg. President Leonard E. Jensen directed the relief assistance given by the stake. Practically every stake auxiliary became involved, particularly the Relief Society, who set up and maintained a flood relief storehouse within the Salem Ward area. Brother Fred Miller was employed on a full-time basis as a coordinator between Bishop Shirley of the Salem Ward and the Driggs Idaho Stake. He labored many days, commuting back and forth and performing an invaluable service. Many members of the stake assisted in the relief efforts for the flood victims. Housing was furnished. Items of food and clothing were given. Clothing, bedding, etc., were picked up, laundered and returned by members of the stake. Manual labor was furnished by many, as well as donation of trucks, backhoes, small tools, etc. The flood and associated relief efforts undoubtedly taught us all lessons in giving, sharing and assisting our fellowmen.

July 10, 1976 - The new Driggs City Airport was dedicated. President Leonard Jensen, Congressman George Hansen, State Representative John Sessions, State Senator Richard Egbert, and Driggs Mayor Alvin Dalley participated in the dedication ceremonies.

November 28, 1976 - Ward boundaries for the two Victor wards were realigned and both wards were reorganized.

March 13, 1977 - The Driggs Idaho Stake was reorganized. President Leonard E. Jensen and his counselors Monroe Dustin and Delmar W. Sant were released. Donald F. Coburn was sustained as president with E. Wayne Schiess as first counselor and John D. Campbell as second counselor. These brethren were set apart by Apostle Gordon B. Hinckley of the Council of the Twelve.

May 7, 1977 - A Solemn Assembly was held in Idaho Falls. Five members of each stake were invited to attend.

June 2, 1977 - President Coburn reported that the paving of the Driggs city

streets adjacent to the Church property would cost \$2.25 per running foot, a total of \$6,200.

June 4, 1977 - Appreciation Day was held in Rexburg for all those who assisted victims of the 1976 Teton Dam flood disaster.

September 15, 1977 - The parking lot east of the stake center, which measures 250 feet by 132 feet, will be blacktopped at a cost of \$17,000.

September 25, 1977 - A special dedicatory service was held for the dedication of the newly completed addition to the stake center. Elder A. Theadore Tuttle gave the dedicatory prayer.

January 3, 1978 - Direct long-distance dialing with the Bell System became possible in Driggs and Alta.

May 6, 1978 - In accordance with instructions from the First Presidency, stake conferences will be held only twice per year.

June 9, 1978 - Church headquarters in Salt Lake City announced that worthy male members of all races are now eligible to receive the priesthood.

June 28, 1978 - Nine sisters from the Driggs Idaho Stake attended the dedication of the Relief Society Monument to Women at Nauvoo, Illinois. Most of the sisters in the stake contributed to the building of this monument and their names are listed, along with other contributors of the Church, on records at the monument. Sisters from the stake who attended were: Elnora Smith, June Josephson, Waunetta Hill, Karla Butler, and Eva Furniss of Driggs; Claudia Roylance, Dolline Beesley, Majorie Ryan and Dorothy Howard of Jackson.

July 24, 1978 - Pioneer Day celebrations in the stake added a new atmosphere this year with a free chicken dinner to all attending, in addition to a Primary parade around the city park, games and fun activities for all ages. This was well attended by members and non-members alike, and it was felt that it was one of the best missionary tools we had sponsored in many years. Approximately 2,000 people were in attendance. Food was furnished by members throughout the entire stake. There are plans to have this an annual affair.

September 16, 1978 - The first closed-wire broadcast from Salt Lake City to the women of the Church was received at the stake center. In attendance to hear the President of the Church, Spencer W. Kimball, speak directly to them were 480 sisters from the age of 12 and up.

May 17, 1979 - The Stake Relief Society sponsored a Cultural Arts Festival which was a drama entitled "To Sarah With Love." It was one of the most outstanding cultural events ever presented in the stake. The four Sarahs were from various historical periods: Abraham's wife, Nephi's wife, David's wife (a convert circa the time of Joseph Smith), and a young sister of the present confusing and frustrating time. All were portrayed by sisters of Jackson First and Second wards. Music was furnished by sisters from the Victor, Driggs, Tetonia and Pratt areas. The spirituality of this drama was not only felt throughout this stake, but also in the Ashton Stake where they were invited to present it at the dedication of their new stake center, and again in Swan Valley at a fund-raising banquet.

June 1, 1979 - Lynn and Carol Jardine and Burton Phillips of Tetonia and the Arnolds of Felt planted the first crops of sunflowers ever raised commercially in Teton Valley. The first planting was not as successful as they had hoped. They learned that more honeybees were needed to pollinate the sunflowers and that the yield would have been greater if they had been irrigated more.

July 29, 1979 - Boundary lines were changed in the Driggs First and Driggs Second wards in order to better balance the membership of these wards. Bishoprics were also reorganized at that time.

August 1, 1979 - A federal judge ruled that students would no longer receive public school credit for attending seminary.

October 27, 1979 - An airplane crash killed four members of the Jackson Second Ward who were just returning from having spent the day at the Idaho Falls Temple. Killed were Brent and Kathy Morris (Kathy was Relief Society president), Gail Allen, and Ila Tanner. The entire stake was saddened at this tragedy.

November 18, 1979 - Jackson First and Second wards were divided and the Jackson Third Ward was created. Because of the distances between families and the many activities, it was felt that this would help to activate more members.

Section 5

Driggs Idaho Stake Chronology Spotlighting 1980 The Sesquicentennial Year

"Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

Matt 5:16

Driggs Idaho Stake Chronology Spotlighting 1980 The Sesquicentennial Year

I Corinthians 13:2 .. "And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge; and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing."

We are justly proud of the righteous achievements that have been made. Our hope is that we have attended sacrament meetings in a true attitude of worship and thanksgiving, that we have entered each home as home teachers and visiting teachers with a spirit of love and compassion, and that the gains that reflect in the records are not just the letter of the law but the spirit of the law -- "The spirit of Love and Charity."

March 1: Richard Berry, an LDS Youth from the Tetonia Ward, took first place in the Big Sky Wrestling Tournament.

March 2: The new consolidated meeting schedule was put into effect throughout the entire stake (10 wards). Church authorities feel the new schedule will give members more time with their families, more time for community service and visiting the sick and elderly. It is hoped the schedule will reduce fuel expense and consumption and encourage families to spend more time together studying the scriptures.

March 15, 16: Stake Conference - theme: "The Importance of Family and Home." Brother Hal R. Johnson, Regional Representative of the Church was the visiting authority. Brother Johnson was assigned as the representative of a tri-stake region December 20, 1974. He married Virginia Pond and has 5 children and 15 grandchildren. He served a mission to Brazil from April 1940 to November 1942. He returned to Brazil as mission president from 1968 to 1971. He has served as a bishop, high councilman, and first and second counselor in the Idaho Falls Stake presidency. He was released as Regional Representative in February 1981. He dearly loved his assignment.





(From left to right): John D. Campbell, 2nd Counselor; E. Wayne Schiess, 1st Counselor; Donald F. Coburn, Stake President; Hal Johnson, Regional Representative.

March 22: First Latter-day Saint Young Women's Fireside for girls 12-18, closed circuit from Church Headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah. The conference brought out that as youth you can make choices. There will be many voices that you will hear in your lives — parents, church leaders, friends, television, and many others. "Which choice will you make — To which voice will you listen?"

March 28: One of the most enjoyable and nostalgic Sesquicentennial activities was the revival of a fond old tradition — *the Grand Ball*. It comes from an era of formal dances that were inaugurated in Nauvoo in the 1840's. It began with a reception for dignitaries, followed by a Grand March led by the stake presidency and their wives. The evening was devoted to programs, displays, and dancing — each representing different countries and missions of the world. Special guests, John and Marie Balmer, dressed in authentic Swiss costumes. They entertained with stories of their homeland and sang and played their nine-foot long Alphenhorn. The live music and colorful decorations reflected the theme of the gala affair.



It takes a lot of willing workers to put together such a successful occasion as "The Grand Ball"; they were: Sonja Head, John and Marie Balmer, Kathy and Jerry Kaufman, Terry and Mike Furniss, Janet and Paris Penfold, Kaylin and Shane Ure, Lynn Moses. (Not pictured were: Brother and Sister Dennis Brower).



Dancers at the Grand Ball
Front: Wendell Gillette and Lavon Grandy. Back: Brother and Sister George Foster.

April 6: It began when a fourteen-year-old farm boy entered a grove of trees in the spring of 1820 and sincerely asked for the truth. Now, a century and a half since its official organization on April 6, 1830, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, with its 4,360,000 members in 75 countries, celebrates the Sesquecentennial. It is 150 years of growth; 150 years of success and achievement; 150 years of overcoming trials and suffering; 150 years of the fulness of the gospel of Jesus Christ in the latter day. It's a time to celebrate! A time to remember!"

April 26: Greg F. Ripplinger was chosen as National Youth Representative for the Teton District Cub Scouts. This award is given to an outstanding cub scout each year and is based on his achievement in cub scouts, participation in school, church, and community. Greg earned all of the awards offered, including the Arrow-of-Light and Faith in God award.



May 7: LDS Seminary Graduation at Driggs - 27 girls and 26 boys graduated. Sister Jana Wade, daughter of Lester and Kay Wade, president of the seminary class, received a full tuition scholarship of \$850 to Ricks College.

Jackson LDS Seminary graduated six students.



May 21: Teton High School graduating honor students were five LDS students:



Alene Schiess



Shelly Hamblin



Lauri Kaufman



Eric Kunz



Lori Ripplinger

May 24: Bishop Laddie Schiess and his daughter, Toni, from Victor First Ward, along with two other LDS members from Boise, Idaho, were drowned in a fishing accident on Palisades Lake.



May 25: Approximately 3 inches of snow fell during the night and early morning, making it difficult for the farmers to get their crops in.

June 9-11: Seven buses loaded with our youth and advisors attended the youth conference at Brigham Young University. They attended many worthwhile workshops, participated in lots of sport activities, enjoyed a picnic, dinner dance, and had many spiritual experiences. The highlight of the trip was, as usual, the testimony meeting held prior to their return home. Bron Rammell of the Tetonia Ward was called as youth specialist for this year's conference. He was assisted by many other youth committees throughout the stake.

June 9: A mangy moose visited the residential area of Driggs today but could not find a place to hide. It is rare when these animals wander into town.



Pictured in City Park in front of chapel.

June 13: Driggs Idaho Stake hosted Tri-Stake Regional Conference. Theme: Strengthening Families and Individuals. Regional Representative Hal R. Johnson presided with President Donald F. Coburn conducting. Attending from Salt Lake City were Sister Pat Weeks and daughter, Shelly, of the Young Women's General Board and Sister Ann Reece of the Relief Society General Board. Departments were conducted for all organizations after the general session.

June 16: Jackson Historical and Art Center, created by the Driggs Idaho Stake, opened at the American Legion Hall in Jackson, Wyoming.

June 21: Duane Jorgensen of Tetonia Ward was written up in the *Church News* for being awarded the Harry Truman Scholarship for 1980. One student from each state is selected. Brother Jorgensen is a returned missionary, a graduate of Ricks College, and works for Senator Frank Church.

July 1: Cub Scouts from the Teton District held their First Annual Day Camp and were assisted by the Teton Peaks Council. Theme was "Cave-man Days." Two E.M.T.'s were on hand for medical emergencies. They were Ron Derrick and Margaret Marshall, both non-members. All seven packs were represented, with 103 boys attending. All had a good time and especially enjoyed the old cow skulls used in marking the stations. The skulls were provided by Charles Parsons and will be retained by the council for use at future day camps.

The men's senior softball team and the explorer team of the Driggs First Ward won the championship of their respective divisions in the stake softball tournament.

July 7: The first full-time missionary couple was assigned to Driggs Idaho Stake to serve on the Idaho side of the mountain. Joseph and Norma Goodwin from Yorba Linda, California. They were well received and worked well with members inviting investigators into their home.



July 10: Katie Jo Butler, an active LDS youth from Driggs Second Ward, was selected as 4th runner-up in the Miss United Teenage Pageant at Idaho State University, Pocatello, Idaho. Katie Jo was judged on personality, poise, talent, and judges' interview and chosen from a field of 81 girls.

July 24: Pioneer Day celebration was held to commemorate the anniversary of the Mormon pioneers, led by Brigham Young, who crossed the plains and arrived in the Salt Lake Valley. Many physical hardships, loss of loved ones and sacrifices were made by these pioneers. The day's events included a stake primary parade around the city park, a fried chicken dinner

served in the parking lot east of the stake center to approximately 1800 people, sports events, a dance and fireworks display after dark. Many old-timers returned to the valley for the occasion, and many non-members in the community attended and joined in the festivities. Senator Frank Church and his wife honored us with their presence. A special highlight of the program was a pie-eating contest including the stake presidency and some of the ward bishops. Bishop Dale Marcum was named "top pie-eater."



High class entertainment at the 24th of July celebration. Lynn S. Kearsley and Irvin Christensen playing the saw, with Milton Butler on the bass fiddle and Milo Dalley on the banjo.



Primary float at the 24th of July celebration. "Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow" - "Primary Teachings are Forever."

August 12-15: The Driggs Idaho Stake, under the direction of Sister Vadna Mackley, set up a booth in the Great World Conference of Records at the Salt Palace in Salt Lake City. The theme of the stake display was "Preserving Our Heritage in Stitches," depicted on pillows, wall hangings, quilts and samplers. The focal point of the display was a beautiful quilt designed by Marian Durtschi. Approximately 100 sisters in the stake did a wide variety of applique and embroidery stitches on the 40 blocks depicting the life of President Spencer W. Kimball. On August 13, 1980, President Donald F. Coburn, Sister Vadna H. Mackley and a number of members of the stake had the blessing of presenting the quilt to our prophet, Spencer W. Kimball.



The quilt presented to President Kimball. Sister Marion Durtschi artistically portrayed different eras of his life as she designed each block. Sisters of the stake did the handiwork on each block and the quilting.



President Spencer W. Kimball admiring the quilt as Sister Vadna Mackley points out how each block represents a special era of his life.



President and Sister Kimball standing in front of the quilt in the stake's booth at the World Conference of Records in Salt Lake City, Utah.

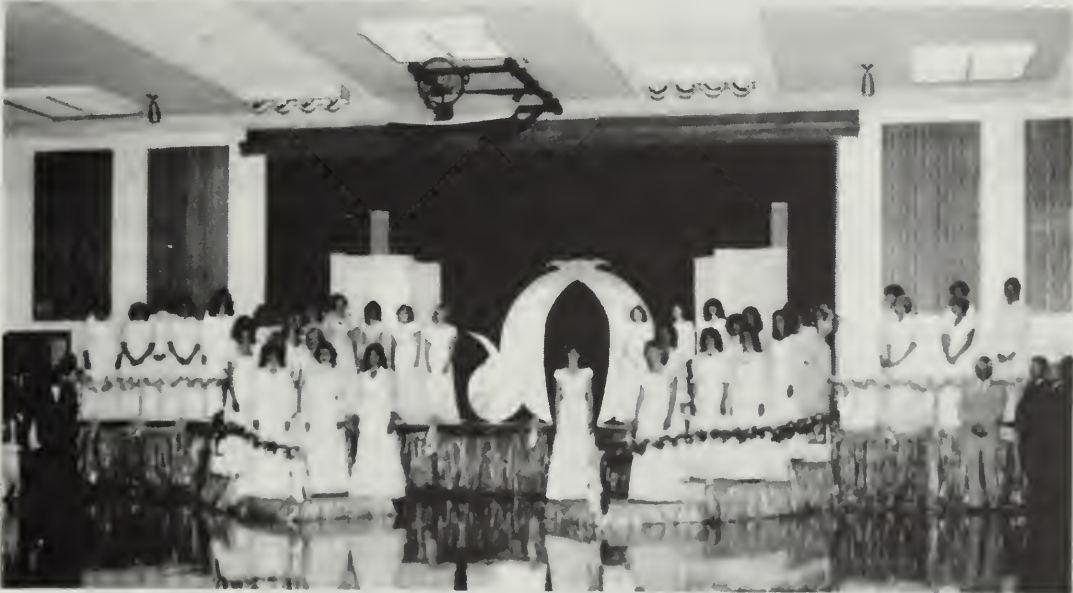


"The Prophet Embracing President Coburn"

Others in the picture from the stake were: Sister Vadna Mackley (back view), Sister Peggy Perkins (holding the quilt) and Sister Clarice Coburn (back view).

August 22 and 23: The Mormon Tabernacle Choir, directed by Dr. Jerold Ottley, was featured as the finale of the season by the Grand Teton Music Festival at Teton Village in Wilson, Wyoming. Uninterrupted now for 133 years, the music of the choir has been lifting the hearts of people around the world. Through the years several former residents of the valley have been members of the choir. Among them are: Myrna Calderwood, Mary Ann Mace Waddell, Lorena Christensen Waddell, Iris Neilson Dalley, and Owen Clark. Former valley residents presently singing are: Aleah Delaney, Dr. Merrill Wilson, LaRae Egbert Wilson, and Ralph Rytting.

September 6: The First Annual Driggs Stake Presentation Ball was held to honor first and second year Laurels with 40 beautiful girls attending. Each girl was presented on stage in a special ceremony with her father or other male adult of her choice. The purpose of the ball is to pay honor to the lovely young women in the stake, letting each girl know that she is beautiful and special in her own way. The ball helps girls enhance and treasure their femininity, be culturally and spiritually uplifted, gives them a lasting memory and helps strengthen family relationships.



September 17: Jeff Stott, son of Percy and LaReta Stott, was awarded the Eagle Badge, the highest achievement in scouting, at a court of honor held in Driggs.





September 27, 28: Stake Semi-annual Conference. Elder Derek A. Cuthbert was the visiting authority from Salt Lake City. He admonished the Saints to listen to the counsel of the prophet, Spencer W. Kimball, and emphasized the urgency of quickening our pace, lengthening our stride, widening our vision, and to do more, be better, reach out and share the gospel. Elder Derek A. Cuthbert was president of the Scotland Edinburgh Mission when he was sustained as a member of the First Quorum of Seventy. He was born October 5, 1926, in Nottingham, England, and was converted to the Church in 1951. He was commercial manager of the chemical and plastics division of British Celanese Ltd., and served as a district president and a stake president. He and his wife, Muriel Olive Mason Cuthbert, have ten children.

He was born October 5, 1926, in Nottingham, England, and was converted to the Church in 1951. He was commercial manager of the chemical and plastics division of British Celanese Ltd., and served as a district president and a stake president. He and his wife, Muriel Olive Mason Cuthbert, have ten children.

October 23: Special Stake Relief Society Homemaking Day featuring breadmaking, window treatment, organizing a home, sewing and special Christmas idea displays.



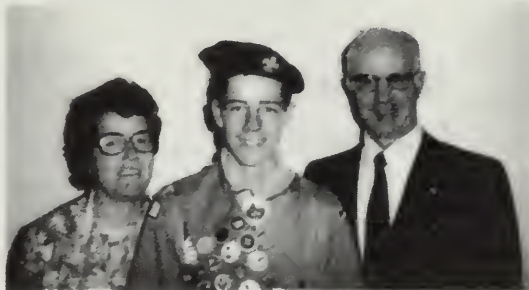
November 5: New German Extraction Program was put into effect in the newly completed genealogy library.

November 27: Thanksgiving Day. Saints throughout the stake joined with families in giving thanks to our Heavenly Father for the bounties of life we enjoy in this beautiful land.

November 29: Eagle Scout awards were given to Trenton Grandy of Victor Second Ward and Steve Wilson of Pratt Ward.



Trenton Grandy, son of
Gary and Lavon Grandy



Steve Wilson, son of
Grant and Sharol Wilson

December 31, 1980: The youth of the stake enjoyed a New Years Eve party at the stake center which included games and a movie for entertainment, after which an early morning breakfast was cooked and served by families and stake leaders, to welcome in the new year.

December 31: Teton County Census reports a population of 2897 (an increase over 1970 of 23.2 percent) Driggs 1307 - Teton 768 - Victor 822.

December 31: Driggs Idaho Stake Statistical Report:

Members - 3,491	Families - 1,163	Adult men - 1,069
Adult women - 1,179	Young men - 217	Young women - 193
Children age 8-11 = 833	Sacrament Meeting attendance - 53 percent	
Home Teaching - 61 percent	Visiting Teaching - 68 percent	
Convert Baptisms - 22	Missionaries set apart - 68	
Endowments performed - 3,494	Missionaries serving - 63	

Spotlight 1980 - Missionaries

Returning

Clawson

Tami Jardine
Tennessee, Nashville

Kyle Hansen
Kentucky, Louisville

Kevin Marcum
Ohio, Columbus

Driggs First

Matt Rammell
Arkansas, Little Rock

Mark Rammell
Missouri, St. Louis

Van Price
Bolivia, Santa Cruz

Ezra Murdock
Arkansas, Little Rock

Mattie Murdock
Arkansas, Little Rock

William C. Schiers
England, Manchester

Stephen McCulloch
Spain, Seville

Driggs Second

Brad Smith
Italy, Catania

Randy Buxton
New Zealand, Auckland

Bruce Schiess
Spain, Barcelona

Gary Furniss
Tahiti, Papeete

Neil Hillman
Japan, Nagoya

Called to Serve

Stephen Empy
Honduras, Tegucigalpa

Ron Hansen
New Zealand, Auckland

Jana Larsen
Germany, Frankfurt

Gerry Wade
Michigan, Dearborn

Marie Dustin
Chile, Santiago

Doris Winger
Texas, Houston

John Schiers
Columbia, Bogota

Michael F. Sewell
Norway, Oslo

Coleen Bowen
Virginia, Roanoke

June Josephson
Tennessee, Nashville

Wayne Christensen
California, Los Angeles

Wayne Hartshorn
England, Coventry

Gaylon Murdock
California, Fresno

Russell Murdock
California, Oakland

Bertha Murdock
California, Oakland

Oren Furniss
Scotland, Glasgow

Eva Furniss
Scotland, Glasgow

Jackson First

Larry Baxter
Germany, Duesseldorf

Jackson Second

Jackson Third

Mona Rae Nelson
Louisiana, Baton Rouge

Jan Richardson
Hawaii, Honolulu

Pratt

Roy F. Durtschi
Norway, Oslo

Nolan Duersch
Japan, Kobe

Robert Wilson
Arizona, Holbrook

Tetonia

Steven Reiley
England, Birmingham

Jay Brower
Spain, Madrid

Adrian Cook
South Dakota, Rapid City

Martha Cook
South Dakota, Rapid City

Ronald Berry
California, Anaheim

Victor First

Julene Foster
Canada, Alberta

Burton Kunz
South Dakota, Rapid City

Leatha Kunz
South Dakota, Rapid City

Roger Woolstenhulme
Massachusetts, Boston

Victor Second

Zane Calderwood
England, London

Loren Kearsley
Georgia, Atlanta

Phyllis Kearsley
Georgia, Atlanta

Jacquelyn Schiess
Mexico, Monterrey

Rhonda Lee Wilford
Ohio, Columbus

Nathan Beutler
California, San Diego

Randy Stone
England, Birmingham

LaRon E. Hansen
England, Birmingham

Roger Durtschi
Georgia, Atlanta

Stephen D. Wade
Ohio, Cleveland

Dennis Tonks
Texas, Houston

Jeff Foster
Florida, Tallahassee

Kim W. Kunz
Australia, Brisbane

Clint Calderwood
England, Wales

Todd Dustin
Scotland, Edinburgh

Kim Kearsley
Oklahoma, Tulsa



Section 6

Auxiliaries

“And all thy children shall be taught of the Lord; and great shall be the peace of thy children.”

Isa. 54:13

Sunday School

Sunday Schools in the Driggs Idaho Stake took on a very different look with the implementation of the consolidated meeting schedule.

The purpose of the Sunday School remains the same, namely: the prime responsibility for teaching the gospel is focused in the home. The Sunday School is an auxiliary of the priesthood and the home in fulfilling this responsibility, by teaching the gospel of Jesus Christ to all who may be reached by our efforts, build faith through learning and doing the will of the Lord, and strengthening the family as the basis and eternal unit of the church.

The latest program as outlined, makes the Sunday School president responsible for improving teaching in all organizations by being over teacher development and inservice training. His counselors are responsible for activating nearly fifty percent of the church members who are listed as inactive. This is to be done by working through teachers and class members. It also means knowing about and doing something about those of our brothers and sisters who need to be brought back into a knowledge and appreciation of what the gospel could mean in their lives and the lives of their families. It has increased attendance six percent since the new program went into effect in 1980.

Primary

Sister Aurelia Rogers loved children and was very concerned that they should be taught "everything good, and how to behave." From the beginning the organization's purposes were clear: children were to learn proper behavior, both inside Primary and out.

These meetings, to us, would look like miniature sacrament meetings. Usually the only adults present were the Primary president and two counselors. They soon found it necessary to divide the children into age groups and prepare lessons. They weren't able to publish lesson books, because the Church could not offer assistance. In 1901, they received permission to publish lessons in a magazine--the "Children's Friend." There was a remarkable contrast with the outline of lessons for each age group from eighteen months to twelve years.

The challenge to Primary leaders and teachers is to serve with commitment. Teaching gospel principles to children is a sacred responsibility that requires personal commitment from every leader and teacher.

In March 1980, Primary was greatly involved in the Church's new consolidated meeting program. Primary had always been held on a weekday after school and now it would be held for two hours on Sunday. This time includes a special opening exercise with a reverence program, a sharing time which includes the children in a gospel learning activity, and class time. The classes are organized by age, beginning with children eighteen months old through children age twelve years. Each class teaches principles of the gospel using methods geared to the age of the child. Special emphasis is

placed on reaching each child in the class with the gospel message.

When boys reach the age of eight they are registered as Cub Scouts. The cubbing program is for all boys ages eight, nine, and ten. There are many activities and fun experiences for the boys on a weekday. The Cub Scout program is designed to promote growth in boys and also to increase family togetherness. At age eleven boys are enrolled in Boy Scouts of America as Blazer Scouts. These boys begin working on scout achievements and also learn about the priesthood, which they receive at age twelve. Girls at the age of ten begin learning homemaking and outdoor skills.

The Primary places great emphasis on music and fifteen minutes of sharing time is devoted to singing. The children memorize many songs and participate in several special presentations through the year.

Another emphasis in Primary is placed on inservice for leaders and teachers. A monthly meeting is held with an inservice lesson presented. This meeting promotes better teaching techniques and also develops a closeness between workers in the Primary organization.

Some of the fun things Primary children look forward to are called week-activities. The ten- and eleven-year-old boys and girls have one each month. The boys work on scouting and the girls learn homemaking skills such as embroidering, knitting, crocheting, cooking, etc.

The Primary as a whole has four activity days a year. These include a Christmas party, summer fun day, and two other special days to be decided by individual ward Primary presidencies.

Their Bonus Day is the 24th of July! Our stake celebrates with a children's parade to commemorate our ancestors' arrival in the Salt Lake Valley. All the children are involved. They can ride a float their ward has designed, which is usually piled high with children. They can pull a homemade covered wagon, four-year-old size, or ride a decorated bicycle. No one wants to be left out.

The objective of Primary is to strengthen children in righteous living and assist them to make proper decisions throughout life, beginning in their early years. We must be energetic and devoted in supporting efforts of parents to build testimonies and faith in their children.

"Primary is all over the world. Although spoken in many tongues, the message remains the same: to teach the children to pray and walk uprightly before the Lord," said President Spencer W. Kimball.

Stake Relief Society

Love-inspired compassionate service is what Relief Society is best known and most highly respected for. Sympathetic, tender, merciful service to those in distress, is, and always has been, the fundamental work of Relief Society. The relief of the poor, the destitute, the widow, and the orphan; ministrations to the sick and downtrodden; comfort to the sorrowing and to those whose souls are weary; and the exercise of benevolence are the principal purposes for which Relief Society was organized.

Visiting teaching is the essence of Relief Society. It was begun in the society's second year and typifies the concern of Relief Society for the physical and spiritual well-being of the members of the Church. This is still true today.

There was a time when Relief Society was self-supporting, but now we are to concern ourselves with compassionate service and family unity more than money-making projects.

Changes do occur from time to time. One of the biggest changes came about when the duties of the stake board were changed from being leaders of classes to advisors in different fields. These fields include compassionate service, welfare, single adult transition, activation missionary, etc.

Another change was the consolidated program which has brought about an increase in Relief Society attendance.

Because of the Church's growth, stake boards no longer go to Salt Lake for conference, but each region has a regional meeting with instructions from the general board.

Friendly social relationships are important to an abundant life. In Relief Society, social occasions are included as part of its program as activities. Homemaking fairs have been held to teach sisters homemaking skills such as organizing the home, sewing, bread making, methods of economizing, etc.

Cultural art fairs have been held to display the talents of the sisters such as writing, art and music, etc.

Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association

The Young Women's program is an auxiliary of the Church providing a specific, but flexible, program for young women twelve through eighteen years of age. This program is designed to support the family in meeting the needs of each girl. The program functions with youth leadership guided by adult leaders. It requires leader accountability and is carried out through lessons and a broad scope of service and activities.

Brigham Young started a program for young women called the "Retrenchment Society" over 100 years ago. It was on the Sunday evening of November 28, 1869 that he called his older daughters together and admonished them to "retrench" from their worldly ways and increase in spirituality.

"I desire to organize my own family first into a society for the promotion of habits of order, thrift, industry, and charity ... to retrench from their extravagance ... Let their apparel be neat and comely, and the workmanship of their own hands ... I want my daughters to learn to work and ... not to spend their time for naught; for our time is all the capital God has given us, and if we waste that, we are bankrupt indeed ... I wish our girls to obtain a knowledge of the Gospel for themselves. For this purpose I desire to establish this organization."

Before the year was over, young ladies all over Salt Lake City were holding meetings--in parlors, schoolhouses, and wards--some once a month, some every other week, others weekly.

Brigham Young's advice for his daughters, and later, for all the young women of the Church is as valuable today as it was a century ago. Now more than ever before, we need to "retrench" from the ways of the world and rededicate ourselves to those principles that will draw us nearer to our Father in Heaven.

This organization later called "Mutual" (changed to Mutual Improvement Association in 1878) met regularly on a week night for a spiritual lesson, or an activity. In 1980 it was decided by the General Authorities that the Young Women would meet on Sunday for their spiritual lessons as part of the new consolidated program. Activities are scheduled during the week as often as local needs determine. This new schedule has been very successful in our area. There is less conflict with school activities and attendance has improved.

The purpose of the Young Women's Program is to support and strengthen each young woman through the stressful teenage years. To help her develop a sweet and saving personal relationship with the Savior and to make progress in keeping his commandments so that she may have his spirit to guide her throughout her life. In order to develop the stability and strength of character necessary for this, certain needs must be met. Among them are:

1. To feel accepted by others--to love and to be loved regardless of her limitations, attitudes, or appearance.
2. To feel self-worth--to respect herself as a child of God, to be proud of her accomplishments, and to be excited about her possibilities.
3. To learn to communicate well with others.
4. To develop a personal testimony--to experience the power of testimony and to understand that testimony increases according to faithfulness and activity.

We strive for a close one-to-one relationship between the advisor and each girl--a relationship built on love and trust.

The following three age groups have been set up with suggested activities and lessons prepared especially for each age group: Beehive--girls approximately twelve and thirteen years old; Mia Maid--girls approximately fourteen and fifteen years old; Laurel--girls approximately sixteen through eighteen years old.

Young Women meet regularly on Sunday for a spiritual lesson taught by their advisor. In addition, activities are planned which give opportunity for wholesome social and personal development. Most of these activities are held on a ward basis, but many stake activities are held as well. These activities include such things as: service projects (learning to serve others), sports programs (softball, basketball, volleyball), girls camp, standard nights, youth dances (formal and casual), picnics, cook-outs, mother-daughter activities, roadshows, youth conferences, dance festivals, etc.

Each young woman as she enters the program at twelve years old is encouraged to participate in the "Personal Progress Program." The Personal Progress Program helps her to develop herself as an individual,

teaches her to set, record, and reach goals, as she begins a life-long course of growth and self improvement. She is encouraged to set goals in the "Six Areas of Focus":

1. Spiritual Awareness
2. Homemaking Arts
3. Service and Compassion
4. Recreation and the World of Nature
5. Cultural Arts and Education
6. Personal and Social Refinement

The goal of the Young Women's Program is to help each young woman to reach her full potential as a daughter of God.

Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association

The Young Men's Aaronic Priesthood program is alive and well in the Driggs Idaho Stake in the year 1981. The Priesthood is the power of God in all things.

The priesthood and the authority to use its power was given to Adam by our Heavenly Father. Adam gave this priesthood to his own sons and it then passed down through the ages to the time of Moses. After this time, because of wickedness, the priesthood was not generally given to the sons of men.

The Lord was troubled because man needed the power of God in his life. So the Lord gave Aaron, the sons of Aaron, and other sons of the house of Levi a lesser priesthood. This was thereafter called the priesthood of Aaron.

The Aaronic Priesthood was passed down through the generations of men. And then one day in the river Jordan a man called John, by the authority of this priesthood, baptized a man called Jesus. And then Jesus died on a cross for the sins of man and after a time, because of the sins of men, neither the priesthood of Melchizedek nor the priesthood of Aaron was generally given to man.

Centuries passed and this same man, John the Baptist, returned out of the darkness of time and unbelief and gave the priesthood of Aaron to Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery, May 15, 1829.

The Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association was established by President Brigham Young in June, 1875.

And in this day, in the Valleys of the Tetons, boys are prepared, and at the age of twelve are given the Aaronic Priesthood.

The Young Men's Aaronic Priesthood program of the Driggs Idaho Stake is organized to prepare these young men to use this great priesthood and its power. This is done by a formal organized schedule of religious instruction in quorums on Sunday.

Recognizing that a well-developed man must also be socially and civically oriented, the young men's program in the Driggs Idaho Stake has had in the past year a full program of events. In the summer months there have been weekly events with the young women, dances and "stomps"

alternating with outdoor activities. Wards and individual quorums have been encouraged to conduct their oe activities summer and winter, and dances are held monthly in the winter months.

All actives are conducted with the objective of promoting and furthering the purposes of the priesthood.

The Young Men's Aaronic Priesthood program in Driggs Idaho Stake is alive and well.



Section 7

Activities

“For all have not every gift given unto them; for there are many gifts, and to every man is given a gift by the Spirit of God.”

D&C 46:11

L.D.S. Seminaries in Driggs Idaho Stake

The Teton Stake Seminary was founded in the fall of 1923 under the stake leadership of President Albert Choules. Brother Paul B. Murdock was selected as the first principal, with ninety-two percent of the Latter-day Saint students enrolled.

It was an institution belonging to the people of Teton Stake, furnished by the Church. All the young people and others as well, were encouraged to avail themselves of this schooling to help better qualify them for further service as leaders in their homes, church and civic responsibilities in life.

Classes were held in the Church Stake Office Building until December 31, 1928, when a one-room building was constructed east of the high school. As the need for additional teachers arose, the basement was remodeled next to the furnace. This proved inadequate, due to the lack of space, poor lighting and heating.



First seminary building, 1928.

Plans were made in 1961, and the ground broken for the construction of a new seminary building on the property south of the high school, purchased by the church. It consisted of large classrooms, offices, restrooms and a library-kitchen combination. The building and furnishings were completed at a cost of \$36,000. It was dedicated on November 10, 1962 by Elder S. Dilworth Young.



Present seminary building, 1962.

The course of study in the beginning and until 1975 offered students a choice of four subjects--Old Testament, New Testament, Book of Mormon and Church History; however, in the 1975-76 year, marking the bicentennial year of the seminary program, the Church offered the same course of study to all grade levels. Each year a different religious subject is offered enabling students and faculty to share ideas.

The spiritual side of these students radiate daily in the improvement it has made in their lives. This is exemplified through their outstanding scholastic, athletic and extracurricular activity achievements. The high leadership positions in the high school are held by seminary students and they are a great influence for good on other students.

Seminary involves its students with high quality social activities, always maintaining the highest Latter-day Saint standards. They become involved in furthering the missionary efforts with non-member students through friendship and living exemplary lives; and they contribute not only to the youth but the elderly as well, as they radiate their love of the gospel in participation in church activities.

On August 1, 1979, students taking seminary could no longer receive academic credit for these classes. This proved to strengthen those who could schedule it and had a desire to attend. In 1980, eighty-five percent of the Latter-day Saint members of the high school were enrolled in seminary.

As the seminary program progresses and we observe the spiritual, mental and physical growth of our seminary students, it reaffirms our belief that the "greatest young people in the world have come from the Teton and Driggs Idaho Stake"!

Jackson

Jackson leaders, for a number of years, felt the need of a seminary program to help give spiritual strength and growth to the young people.

The seminary started in the fall of 1964, with Roberta Lamb being the first teacher. It has always been the early morning program, starting around 7:00 a.m. and being taught at the Jackson chapel.

The enrollment of seminary has increased over the years from about ten students to forty-nine in 1981. There have been two classes of students since 1972--one of junior and seniors, and one of freshman and sophomores. The leadership both in the church and school has been influenced for good, through many of the students' activities and because of the Early Morning Seminary Program.

One of the highlights for the Jackson Seminary has been in doing baptisms for the dead at the Idaho Falls Temple. They have been doing this for about ten years, starting in 1972, and the total since that time is 4,646 baptisms performed.

Principals and Teachers of Driggs Idaho Stake (Teton) Seminaries

Driggs

1923-1925 Paul B. Murdock	1964-1968 Robert Cummings Lyle Kunz
1925-1926 Leon M. Strong	
1926-1928 Frank W. McGee	1968-1969 Lyle Kunz Bruce Dredge Stan Ward
1928-1930 Leon M. Strong	
1930-1933 Elmer Peterson	1969-1971 Lyle Kunz Stan Ward
1933-1936 Robert Gibbons	
1936-1938 Russell C. Rich	1971-1972 Dennis Campbell Stan Ward
1938-1941 Ernest R. Clark	
1941-1943 Ben E. Call	1972-1973 Craig Sampson Stan Ward
1943-1944 Weston W. Taylor	
1944-1945 Easton Sampson,	1973-1974 Stan Ward Randy Bird
1945-1949 Thad O. Yost	
1949-1951 Roldo V. Dustin	1974-1975 Stan Ward Randy Bird
1951-1957 Orrin R. Bates	
1957-1959 Byron Gilbert	1975-1977 Stan Ward Bart Hess
1959-1961 Orrin Bates	
1961-1962 Orrin Bates Lyle Kunz	1977-1980 Stan Ward LaRell Kunz
1962-1964 Gene Whiting Lyle Kunz	Roger C. Larsen and Lyndon Cook, former LDS youth of this stake, did their student teaching in this seminary.

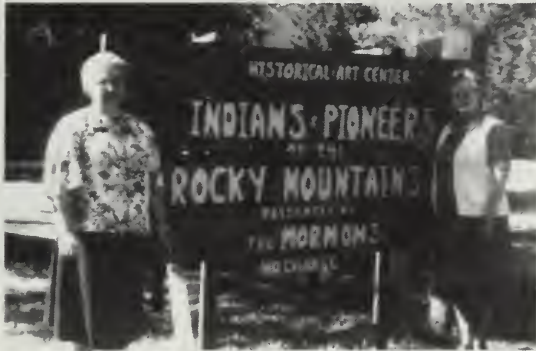
Jackson

1964-1971 Roberta Lamb	Phillip Nethercott
1971-1972 Rose Moulton	1978-1979 Terry Rogers Phillip Nethercott Jim Wheeler
1972-1975 Emily Hope Gerald F. Winn	
1975-1976 Gerald F. Winn Helen Radford	1979-1980 Allen Silker Tom Welter Clarene Law Peggy Jensen
1976-1977 Gerald F. Winn Terry Rogers Clyde Beutler	1980-1981 Peggy Jensen Allen Wood Kurt Hass
1977-1978 Terry Rogers Clyde Beutler	

Jackson Historical and Art Center

The unimposing log structure near the town square is set apart only by two wooden signs proclaiming:

Historical and Art Center
Indians and Pioneers of the Rocky Mountains
presented by the Mormons



In fact, the average visitor to Jackson Hole, Wyoming would never guess that this building houses a collection of some of the finest original Mormon art around. The average visitor would be even less likely to guess that this log cabin of sorts also houses the spirit of the Lord.



Driggs Idaho Stake's Historical and Arts Center, Jackson, Wyoming. Dedicated June 14, 1980.

But such is the case, a fact verified by every missionary and volunteer who works there. The Lord wants people of all nations and languages to hear the gospel, and He is directing people who are searching for the truth to this new Historical and Art Center. The center has attracted people from all parts of the world and from every walk of life to hear its message.

Jackson hosts a cosmopolitan group of tourists every summer, and the center has entertained, informed, and touched its share of people from Germany, Israel, Poland, Belgium, Japan, Australia, Canada and Switzerland, as well as from nearly every state in the United States.



Inside view of a portion of the visitor's center in Jackson during a guided tour.

It all started during the summer and fall of 1979, when Jerry Bagley and Phillip Nethercott, ward mission leaders, and John D. Campbell, second counselor of the Driggs Idaho Stake presidency, developed an idea to help the missionary efforts in the famous Jackson Hole Valley. This was to tell the history of the settlement of the Rocky Mountains using original works of art and local artifacts.

Brother Gerald C. Bagley wrote the history and acquired the artifacts. Sherma Campbell developed the history into a story line to be used by the guides. Brother Phillip Nethercott contacted many artists and President John D. Campbell collected the art and artifacts. Some artists were asked to donate to the Center a painting of a specific subject. These paintings were to be 2' x 3' and original oil. It was thrilling to see the willingness of some of the members sharing their talents by donating their work of art to the Center.

President Campbell and Brother Nethercott arranged the tour and sequence of the paintings. It was decided through prayer and inspiration that the best way to touch the hearts of the visitors would be to tell the history of the area and then work the gospel into the story.

The money needed to operate the historical center for 1980 was raised by the three Jackson wards and the Driggs Idaho Stake. The wards held a successful bazaar, rummage and bake sale, netting \$4,000 and the stake donated \$2,000.

Members of all ages volunteered their time and testimonies in guiding the tours through the Center. There was a wide-range of members involved from elderly Sister Helena Hayes, down to eleven-year-old Holly Campbell. There were eight full-time missionaries and fifty-six volunteers. All had spiritual experiences as they served as guides.

A second center was successfully operated in another area of town in 1981. Plans have been made and submitted to Church headquarters for a new and larger center to be built.



Brethren and their wives responsible for the development of the Historical and Arts Center at Jackson are: Left to right, Brother and Sister Phillip Nethercott, President and Sister John D. Campbell, and Brother and Sister Jerry Bagley.

Special thanks should go to President Ritchie Marbury of the Boise Idaho Mission and Elder Derek Cuthbert of the First Quorum of Seventy for their suggestions and support. The wives of Brother Gerald C. Bagley, Brother Phillip Nethercott and President John D. Campbell should be thanked, too. They assisted wherever needed as these brethren worked so diligently to fulfill, through inspiration, a desire to

do the Lord's work. There were many people who helped to make the center such a great success. From its opening on June 16, 1980 to its closing for the season the following statistics were reported: 1798 Books of Mormon given (with pictures and personal testimonies of members donating them); 15,119 visitors went through the center; 2,524 referrals were filled out. For the year 1981 the following statistics were reported: 1,627 Books of Mormon given; 33,201 visitors went through the center; 7,059 referrals were filled out.

The Center was dedicated unto the Lord's work by President John D. Campbell on June 14, 1980.

The center provides an opportunity to bring thousands of people into the Church. One visitor referral form read "God bless you in your work"! And He definitely has!

Driggs Idaho Stake Welfare

In writing the history of the welfare program of the stake, it seems logical to associate it with the area welfare because the two are intermingled.

When the welfare revelation came, blessings were poured out upon the people. The hungry were fed, the destitute were clothed, and many out of work were placed in employment and the cash needs of many were met. Those who had misfortunes through illness, loss of jobs and accidents were in a large part satisfied, but it took many years for us to learn how to care for those in need.

When the revelation came in 1936, it went through the proper channels to the stakes and wards. President Albert Choules, upon hearing the revelation, said, "Let's do something! Let each ward in the stake purchase a small farm upon which we can produce commodities for our people." Almost all wards in the stake purchased a piece of land to produce their commodity assignment. Each region in the Church had a budget assignment which in turn was dispersed to the respective stakes and then divided again to the

individual wards. Over a 43 year period the production assignments have had a gradual increase, but in 1981 the assignment increased approximately 400 percent, probably because of inflation. The wards and stakes who have welfare farms will accomplish this great call much easier than those who don't.

The first canning project in the stake took place in the basement of the Teton Stake seminary building. Most of the fruit and vegetables were bottled and stored there. About ten years later, in 1946, the J. C. Fackrell home was purchased for the stake's new bishop's storehouse. The following took care of the storehouse and acted as bookkeepers: W. Troy Butler served six years; Marion and Ethel Butler served one year and Vadna Mackley served fifteen years. The storehouse was then moved to a regional storehouse in Ucon, Idaho in 1970.

During the early years of the welfare program in the stake, Bishop Clarence Murdock, bishop of the Driggs Ward, was also executive bishop of the welfare program. He was anxious to make the welfare program work as it was intended. Many people were helped throughout the stake and the recipients were given work to do. The welfare building was remodeled and then painted inside. The Teton Valley Hospital was cleaned and painted; widows' homes were painted and all who helped felt better because they gave something in return for what they received. From 1970 to 1979 the bishop's orders were delivered to the stake weekly.

In 1979, a new multi-region bishop's storehouse with a cannery was built in Idaho Falls. With the participation of the Church and a per-capita assessment to the regions surrounding Idaho Falls (including Driggs Idaho Stake), the new facility was paid for. Upon its completion the canned food and supplies were moved from Ucon to Idaho Falls, and the Ucon facilities used for storage of welfare supplies.

Since the cannery opened in 1979, they have canned pork and beans, chili, vegetable beef soup, beef stew, peas, and in 1981, potatoes. The cannery is furnished with all the modern equipment and machinery necessary. Thus far they have only used one size can, since equipment for different sized cans has not yet been installed. There are four giant pressure cookers each capable of holding at least 500 cans of food at a time. Each project requires 30 workers. There are two projects each day. Strict sanitary rules are required for all workers. Brother Paul and Sister Elva Delaney are the stake canning chairmen. Brother Fred and Sister Guelda Miller are quality control chairmen. They have a great responsibility when a canning assignment is given to the stake.

The purpose of the cannery is not only to promote family and community canning, but also to fill the needs of the Church required by the bishop's storehouse.

In the multi-region of Eastern Idaho, there has been a dairy operation developed. It has been said that "it is a micro-integrated experiment operation" very near "the United Order." It provides the hay, grain, and all feeds, the production from animals (milk and meat) that is used within the Church,

such as the bishop's storehouse, Deseret Industries, Ricks College and other functions of the Church as needed.

The area welfare dairy is located in Annis, Idaho and is under the direction of the stakes from Pocatello North, comprised of 128,000 people. It was determined that a dairy was needed in the region to supply the milk, butter, cheese and meet the needs of the people. President Garth Hall's dairy was obtained for this purpose and the first milk for the area was produced on July 1, 1979. An average of 280 cows are milked three times a day. They produce close to 19,000 pounds of milk per cow per year.

Plans are being made to build a new processing plant at the dairy to make butter, cheese and package milk. There are plans for a feed mill to process grain and formulate grain ration. All feed is produced by welfare projects. All milk products are available to the storehouses throughout the area.

This is the Lord's plan that we might care for one another, that the load may be a little lighter when the burden becomes almost impossible to bear.

Stake Missionary History--1948 to 1981

Driggs Idaho Stake

Missionary activity has always been an integral part of the Driggs Idaho Stake. Many of those who have accepted the Gospel of Jesus Christ through the efforts of the stake missionaries are now serving in many important positions within the wards and stake.

One interesting aspect of missionary work has tended to be the long-term nature of the work. In several cases stake missionaries were teaching missionary discussions to individuals in the early 1950's that were not willing to accept the Gospel until 1980. That brings to mind a statement that President Ralf Wilson often made that, "Conversion is often a process of erosion." He meant by this that many of the barriers that non-members erect against the Church are often torn down only after a great many years of watching the example of good members of the Church.

During the 1950's and 1960's much of the missionary work was done in the Jackson area. Since full-time missionaries have not always worked within the stake boundaries, it was necessary for the stake missionaries to do most of the proselyting. Sunday was the day that most missionaries chose to work in Jackson. Most Sundays saw at least one carload of missionaries in the Jackson area. Some very persistent traditions were established in the lives of the missionaries during this time. One such tradition was always stopping at the state line to have prayer before proceeding on over the pass. Another less spiritual tradition was that of stopping at The Purple Cow for an ice cream cone on the way home! Still another little tradition was established during the tenure of President Boyd Moulton. One particular stake missionary was courting his future wife and often had a hart time in getting to the meeting place on time to go to Jackson to proselyte. This established the tradition of the Moulton children taking turns "Calling Elder _____" to

see if he had left yet. Most usually the answer of "He just left" was accompanied with the slamming of the door as Elder _____ hurried out the door to meet the other missionaries going to Jackson. This missionary is now serving as a bishop within the stake.

Another activity was that of sponsoring a dance in the old Jackson church. These dances were an excellent opportunity for the young people of the stake to take non-members to meet the missionaries. At least one young girl from the stake met and converted her future husband as a result of these dances. Prior to 1975 the custom throughout the Church was for the stake mission president to be a member of the Seven Presidents of Seventy, but not necessarily the Senior President. In 1975, the policy was changed so that the Senior President was in charge of missionary activity. This has made a difference in the number of Seventies and stake missionaries. Where there were at least thirty-five or forty Seventies and ten to twenty stake missionaries in the stake prior to this time, there are now only about ten Seventies and four to six stake missionaries. The missionary work has been helped a great deal in recent years with the addition of full-time missionaries living within our stake. During 1980 a missionary couple from Yorba Linda, California, lived and worked in Teton Valley. This couple was Elder Joseph and Sister Norma Goodwin. They were instrumental in bringing several wonderful people into the Church.

The number of converts to the Church has risen dramatically in the last few years. Following is a list of the numbers of baptisms for each of the years from 1953 to the present:

1953	10	1963	5	1973	16
1954	17	1964	14	1974	10
1955	20	1965	11	1975	2
1956	5	1966	8	1976	8
1957	16	1967	15	1977	16
1958	16	1968	6	1978	27
1959	6	1969	10	1979	35
1960	18	1970	5	1980	22
1961	17	1971	3	1981	30
1962	15	1972	7		

The benefit of full-time missionaries working within our midst is very apparent from the more than 100 people who have accepted the Gospel in the last four years.

The following men have presided over the stake mission since 1948 to the present:

During 1948	to	?	Arnold Durtschi
?	to	March 1953	Weston (Ted) Christensen
March 1953	to	Sept. 1954	Lorin Casper
Sept. 1954	to	Dec. 1955	Edwin Peterson
Dec. 1955	to	Aug. 1958	Max Rammell
Aug. 1958	to	Dec. 1963	Boyd Moulton
Dec. 1963	to	Oct. 1971	John O. Sessions

Oct. 1971	to April 1974	Robert K. Smellie
April 1974	to April 1975	Reginald Hughes
April 1975	to May 1977	Daniel Letham
May 1977	to March 1981	Ralf T. Wilson
March 1981	to present	William B. Moulton

The real history of missionary work is yet to be written, especially as we follow the counsel of the Prophet to "Lengthen our Stride" and to follow the example of the Savior to love our neighbors with the "Pure Love of Christ."

Temple Work

The work of saving the dead has been reserved for our dispensation, the Dispensation of the Fullness of Times, when the Lord shall restore all things. It is the duty of the Latter-day Saints to see that it is accomplished.

It is our duty to go to the temple and take our records and work for the dead of our own lineage as far back as we can go. Our duty goes far beyond doing work for millions of our brothers and sisters who died without the knowledge of the gospel.

The first baptisms for the dead in this dispensation were performed in the Mississippi River at Nauvoo. This right was granted to the Church under peculiar circumstances. Today, baptisms for the dead would not be valid performed in streams or lakes of any kind. The Lord has decreed that baptisms, endowments, or sealings be performed in the temple, The House of the Lord.

All contracts, bonds, obligations and agreements made by man, shall come to an end, but the obligations and agreements entered into in the House of the Lord, if faithfully kept, will last forever.

Project Temple was first started in Teton Stake in 1964 in the Victor Ward. Bishop Dale Marcum was instrumental in calling several couples to participate in this program. President Grant L. Wilson, a member of the stake presidency and Willis Moffat of the high council, taught Project Temple in all of the wards on the Idaho side of the stake. Much success was accomplished in the next two years. Many couples went to the temple and were sealed to their families for time and for all eternity.

Most of the wards in the stake have held Project Temple, known as Prospective Elders Seminar. These seminars are held in almost every ward at least once each year.

There have been over 100 couples from the stake sealed together in the temple, with their families, from the beginning of Project Temple to the present.

Temple endowments completed by members of the Driggs Idaho Stake doubled in the last half of 1980. This was because buses were scheduled several times during that period. The buses would pick up passengers at Tetonia, Driggs, and Victor. Bus loads of forty or forty-one brethren and sisters traveled to the Idaho Falls Temple. Two endowments were done by each participant.

Brethren and sisters from Teton Stake, now Driggs Idaho Stake, who have filled positions in the Idaho Falls Temple are:

As Temple President and Matron--Brother W. L. Killpack and Sister Jannette Killpack

As Counselor to President Killpack--President Albert Choules and Sister Rula Choules

Officiators:

Albert and Vida Hulet

W. Leigh and Addie Fullmer

Clifton and Erma Yearsley

Byron and Marjorie O'Brien

Adrian and Martha Cook

Monroe and Vera Jean Dustin

President Leonard and Phyllis Jensen (who moved from the Driggs Idaho Stake to Rexburg)

Several brethren have been called to be veil workers and are participating on scheduled temple days.

Idaho Falls Temple

In March of 1937, Church headquarters announced that a temple would be built in Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Preliminary testing of the ground, surveying, and plans for the temple were completed by the fall of 1939. The excavation work began, along with the groundbreaking, on December 19, 1939. Building contracts totaled \$548,258. Construction began in March 1940. Teton Stake, along with other stakes in the Idaho Falls Temple District, were privileged to participate in an assigned portion of the cost of the construction.

The cornerstone was laid the 15th or 19th of October, 1940. It has a copper container which contains: photographs of the First Presidency and General Authorities; photographs of stake presidents, a brief history of the Church, standard works, church magazines, first and last *Deseret News*, song books of the Relief Society, Sunday School, M.I.A. and the Primary; 1940 conference pamphlet, U.S. coins, political statements of the work, photos of the mayor and city council, history of the Church welfare system and photos of the director.

There are 75 stakes, 400 wards and about 211,000 people in the Idaho Falls Temple District. It is one of four temples which still has the "live" sessions rather than the film. About 36,400 marriages and sealings have been performed, which means that about 72,800 people have been sealed for time and eternity.

It is called "The Temple by the River" because the Snake River flows serenely past on the west side. It is 175 x 190 feet with the tower 148 feet high. It has a floor area of 83,738 square feet. Two annexes were built later which added 7,700 square feet of floor space. There are presently 129 main rooms in the temple.

The building was constructed on solid lava rock and only the finest materials were used. The doors are made of birch, oak or bronze and there are four kinds of marble used for entrance ways, casings, stairways and alters. These were Italian marble, French marble, marble imported from Sweden and Bird's Eye marble quarried in Utah.

The temple serves the needs of thousands of church members in Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Washington and Oregon. Members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints use the temple for marriages, baptisms for the dead, and other sacred religious ordinances.

The temple was dedicated September 23-25, 1945, in a total of eight sessions by then Church President George Albert Smith.



The Idaho Falls Temple makes a beautiful background for a wedding picture of Zane and Betsy Calderwood who were married for time and eternity in November, 1980.

Scouting Program in the Church

Scouting began in England with the originator, English hero, Lord Baden Powell. His idea was the patrol method with five to seven boys per patrol and suitable clothing with a colored streamer at the shoulder to identify each patrol. Scoutcraft practice, games, competition, campfires and overnight camps away from the troop were the secret success using the patrol method. Leaders were responsible for the behavior of their patrols.

The official birthdate of the incorporation of Boy Scouts of America in the United States was February 8, 1910. Many prominent leaders worked diligently to further the movement of this program. In 1911 the national organization turned their attention to local and regional organizations and to such vital matters as the scout oath and law, rank and requirements and badges. Since that time scouting has advanced into what it is today.

Scouting was adopted by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1913. It was in the late teens and early 1920's when scouting began in Teton Stake. Harold F. Alvord was the first scout executive for this council, beginning September 19, 1924. Vernon Strong was responsible for submitting the new council's name, "The Teton Peaks Council." Scout executives who followed were Lawrence Barrett, John D. Warnick, Robert Parker and Hart Bullock. All scout information and materials had to come out of New York.

In 1936, a scout camp was selected and leased from the Forest Service. A lodge was started in 1940 and finished in 1941. It was called "Treasure Mountain Scout Camp." In June 1981, the lodge was destroyed by fire. A new lodge is under construction and partial completion is expected the fall of 1981.

Oscar A. Kirkham, who later became a General Authority in the Church, was instrumental in establishing scouting in this stake. He and James E. West were responsible for bringing singing and music into the scouting program as it proved to be an aid in controlling the behavior of the young boys.

Many people, too numerous to mention, have been responsible for the scouting program in the Driggs Stake. However, some of the earliest men and women who gave so much of their time and talent in developing the program here were: Charles M. Fullmer, W. Leigh Fullmer, Clifford Wilson, T. Ross Wilson, Roy Miller, William E. Schiess, Clarence Murdock, Morgan Grover, G. Frank Knight, J. H. Harper, Polly Zohner, Don Choules, Wayne Cheney, Thomas Cheney, A. L. Gifford, Lorin Kearsley, Lynn Kearsley, Prentice Smith, T. Dale Marcum, William L. Killpack, Vernon Strong, Elnora Smith, Ruby Schiess, Fred Miller, Mark Wilson, Grant Wilson, Darrell Empey, Lavon Daniels, Ruby Bagley Kunz, Kitchener Head.

Cub scouting began around 1949, with the Church adopting it in 1953. Cubbing began with a few conscientious mothers who took an interest in the program and had a desire to keep it going. Cubbing was eventually given to the Primary organization of the Church and is set up to prepare boys for

scouting in the Boy Scouts of America. The ranks of Cubbing are Bobcat, Wolf, Bear and Webelos. When they become Webelos they are able to earn the "Arrow of Light" and are introduced into the scouting program in Primary, which is Blazer A and B, ages ten and eleven. The eleven-year-old scouts become a part of a scout troop and participate in daytime activities of the troop. He becomes a regular member of the group at age twelve. After graduating from Primary and receiving the Aaronic Priesthood as a deacon, a boy is eligible for regular scouting activities.

Venturing came into being about 1972-73 for fourteen through sixteen-year-old boys, to provide a continuation of scouting at a different age and interest level. It lasted about five years and was replaced by varsity scouting. It continues to stress the boy scout standards, helps advancement toward Eagle rank, and provides them with high adventure experience.

Exploring began in the 1920's, designed for young men fifteen to eighteen. It prepares them for vocations and life's work, along with high adventure, sports, olympics, and hospital work.

The purpose of scouting in all its phases is to help boys to receive the priesthood and prepare them better for life. Scouting is the activity part of the priesthood and under priesthood direction. Its purpose is to develop character building, citizenship and mental and physical fitness.

Principal responsibilities of a chartered organization are to provide adequate safe meeting places; find dedicated, capable adult leadership; and promote adherence to the principles and policies of the scouting movement.

There are four major functions involved in achieving the purposes of the council: membership, relationship, finance, program and unit service.

Within the council there are several districts and within the districts there are troops divided into patrols, chartered to extend the program to the boys in packs, scouting, varsity scouting and exploring. Each of these units need to be rechartered each year to continue the program to the boys.

It takes dedicated men and women, faithful to the call, to make the program work--BUT ISN'T IT WORTH ALL OF IT?

Music in Driggs Idaho (Teton) Stake

Music is perhaps life's greatest culture as used in our church. With the great Tabernacle organ and its many organists, and the world famous Mormon Tabernacle Choir as our background, each Sunday our day and mood is set to the most beautiful music in the world.

We have been greatly blessed to have such a great wealth of musical talent in our stake. It has never been more beautifully said than in the words of our great church musician and writer, the late Evan Stephens in his famous anthem "Let the mountains shout for joy, let the valleys sing, and the hills rejoice, let them all break forth into song. Let them shout and sing, and be glad before the Lord."

In the earlier settling of both valleys, Teton and Jackson, there were no radio, television and musical concerts other than Sunday in the park band

concerts. Few people had what we called a gramophone or phonograph. Families with their friends, neighbors and relatives gathered at the family organ or piano, and spent happy evenings singing the favorite hymns, ballads and songs they loved. Fathers usually told some story of the Church or family history. Talents improved and were passed down through the generations.

There were many outstanding musical families in our stake; usually all members took part. It brings to mind the James Rigbys with dear Ella Rigby Durrant, crippled since birth in her wheelchair with a big smile and a song for every occasion. Some of the roots of our musical heritage, through generations, came from these early day members: The Charles Christensens, Dalleys, Nielsens, Fred Morgans, Greens, Waddells, Durtschi, Duersch, Stephens, Floyds, Fullmers, Egberts, Butlers, Beards, Ebenezer Beesley, Littles, Drakes, Ripplingers, James F. Griggs family, Stones, Wilkies, Bates, Dalbys, Shermans, Marcums, Kearsleys, Gillettes, Woolstenhulmes, Hockstrassers, Peacocks, Wilsons, Wanlass, and many, many more are among our heritage. The Orson Christensen family was an inspiration to all of us--Father, Mother, six sons and four daughters, singing, playing many instruments, leading and giving so much service. And Clarence "Prof" Murdock, could notably be given credit for having made the greatest contribution to Teton Valley residents, of any one person, as he involved the youth and elderly, with instruments and voice, whenever the opportunity arose.

Many fine organists and choristers--too numerous to list--have shared their special talents, not only in the wards and stake, but with training and teaching the youth and helping them develop their talents for the good of future generations.

In 1916 the Pratt Ward Ladies Quartette, Erma Wilson, Grace Green, Louella Dalley and Ida Durtschi took church honors in Salt Lake City. William J. Strong, Bryan J. Fullmer, Merle Sewell, Lorena Waddell, Byron Christensen, Milo Dalley, Iris Dalley and Norma G. Floyd accompanied by Sara Huff sang for the dedication of the Idaho Falls Temple. The group who perhaps sang for the longest period of time, from 1931 to 1967, were Merle Sewell, Elaine Sewell and Norma G. Floyd with Sara Huff accompanying. A men's quartette that gave many years of service was Dick Egbert, Byron Christensen, Milo Dalley, and Troy Butler, accompanied by Phoebe Christensen. There have been many singing groups, soloists and instrumentalists, all too numerous to list, who have given much service and entertainment to the church and community. Many of our members have been and are now singing with the Tabernacle Choir. We are truly following the prophet as we open and close gatherings with song or other soft music and as we develop our talents and the talents of others.

The Jackson wards have a great variety of musical talent. Credit for the longest service as organist goes to Adeline Neilson beginning in 1929, and still serving all groups and organizations. Others have served since 1904, Conova Deloney, Nellie Kelly, Babe Henrie, Josie Brenenstahl, and

Roberta Lamb. Vi Pratt was one of the first ward choristers. In 1942, Venice Grant organized a ward choir and in 1948 Ilena Nelson organized a Relief Society Singing Mothers group with Mrs. Neilson as organist. This group joined with other wards in the stake who had large singing mothers groups and some sang with a combined chorus at one of the general conferences in Salt Lake City. The Jackson group has been invited to sing at many civic and church gatherings and special ceremonies. One of the most interesting projects was singing in the movie "Spencer's Mountain" filmed in the Jackson Valley with Henry Fonda and Maureen O'Hara and produced by Warner Brothers who chose this beautiful spot and used many local people from both valleys as their cast. They rented the Old Log Cabin for some of their scenes and used Singing Mothers to sing some of the old time religious songs. They gave the Jackson ward building fund a check for \$3,100.

Roberta Lamb was prominent in musical circles of the ward for many years. She directed and accompanied with great excellence. She directed the first three concerts presented in the combined wards of Jackson.

Due to the long distance over the high mountain and bad winter conditions, it is most difficult for Jackson wards to always participate with other wards in the stake. They always bring fine groups and programs, displaying talent, to the stake center for conferences whenever called upon. They have a twenty voice singing mothers group still active.

Those who give and have given services have raised large families, and what a great culture this brings to our beautiful valleys that comprise the Driggs Idaho Stake.

Driggs Idaho Stake Drama

From the time that Brigham Young built the first theatre in Salt Lake City, dramatic events have played an important role in the church. Over the years it has been a wholesome means of entertainment, an excellent training program and a missionary tool--things that are essential to the well-being of the church.

From the time of the organizations of Teton Stake, the members have been interested in dramatic productions. Probably the first big stake production was "Uncle Tom's Cabin," presented in January of 1911. Don C. Driggs, who was stake president at the time, took the part of "Uncle Tom." After that, stake productions were presented every few years as a means of bringing together talents from the various wards.

During the 1930's the Church began publishing a book of plays for use by the wards in the Church. Part of the MIA program was to present at least one of these plays. Since the rural wards in our stake didn't get electricity until the latter part of that period, presenting a play offered its own challenges. In at least one ward the lighting was done with two or three gasoline mantle lamps. That made the lighting manager's task an "easy" one. When the director called for "lights out" in the audience, and "on" backstage, all the light man had to do was go into the audience, set a ladder under the lamp

that was hanging from the ceiling, unhook the lamp and lower it carefully so as not to break the mantle (which was really only some ashes hanging where the gas flame was burning), take the lamp in one hand, fold the ladder with the other, carry the two backstage, and reverse the whole process. Most wards had three or four lamps so that meant three or four trips. One thing about it, though, you didn't have any light changes. When the play called for a "blackout" you just used your imagination.

Another thing was the curtain. It consisted of a piece of canvas hung from the ceiling across the front of the stage and fastened to a roller on the floor. Tied to each end of the roller was a rope which ran from the floor up through pulleys in the ceiling and down to where it could be reached. When it was "curtain time" someone pulled on the rope and, hopefully, the curtain went up. Usually it did but occasionally it worked too well. Sometimes a long, full skirt that happened to be too close to the curtain got caught in the roller and "went up" too.

By 1940 most of the wards had developed their own drama program, so sometime during that decade the stake set up a one-act drama festival where each participating ward presented a play in competition. These provided some very entertaining evenings and some excellent training sessions. Many a future bishop made his first public appearance in one of these plays.

Another program that began about the same time as the one-act play was the roadshow program. For those occasions the wards wrote their own script around a theme that had been chosen by the stake. One year the chosen theme was "a historical event that had affected the ward." Tetonia told the story of the old Leigh Ward's organ. That skit was presented again this year (1981) as part of "Zion," the sesquicentennial program.

During the 1950's and 1960's the stake presented several outstanding musical and dramatic selections. A few of those include the great Book of Mormon drama concerning the coming of Christ to those people, "Them Also I Must Bring," then the musical "Praise Ye The Lord," the love story "Smilin' Through," "The Robe," that moving story of what happened to the soldier that won the toss for the Savior's robe, "Promised Valley," that outstanding musical of the pioneer's westward trek, and many more. Each of those productions had their own special effect on the members of the stake--moving and entertaining those who saw the production, training those who participated, activating some who had been inactive, giving some non-member friends a better understanding, and above all, teaching the gospel.

For the sesquicentennial celebration two productions were chosen. The first, "Aurelia," which is a musical play based on the life of Aurelia Spencer Rogers, the founder of the Primary Association, was presented April 11-12, 1979. Many of the parts called for Primary age children. The young people who worked in this production did an excellent job.

The final event for the sesquicentennial year was a production of "Zion" on July 24, 1981. This great musical outlined the history of the

church from the time the gospel was restored through the Prophet Joseph Smith, until the time when the nations of the earth will be subject to the Kingdom of God. Each ward in this valley was assigned a part of this production, and each ward carried out the assignment in a fine manner.

Such is a glimpse at some of the dramatic history of the Driggs Idaho Stake. As the years go by, hopefully, we will be able to look forward to many more great productions.

Special Interest

The First Presidency and other General Authorities have long been aware of and concerned for the welfare of the so-called "special interest" groups, who have oftentimes felt "left out" because so many of the church programs are geared for persons living in typical family situations.

With the growth of the Church there have been increases in the numbers of those who require special attention and special programs to fill their special needs. New programs have been innovated and, where they are properly administered, they are highly successful.

Approximately twelve percent of the church membership twenty-six years of age and older fall into the categories of the never-married, the divorced and the widowed. The programs are designed to meet the social and emotional needs of the members. Interestingly enough, some of the very people who have been clamoring for the church to give them special consideration are not participating or accepting responsibility to carry out what has been designed for them.

President Kimball and the other General Authorities are concerned for the welfare and happiness of every single member of the church. They encourage all to participate in the programs designed for them. They counsel to not let inactivity keep us from reaching our eternal goals.

In the Young Adult program the young people eighteen to twenty-six have opportunities to be involved in various activities to meet socially and get acquainted with other members in the stake in their age groups. They may have dances, firesides or meet at each other's homes to socialize, eat and play games. They can plan service projects and be of great service in their individual wards as well as in the stake. They can hold leadership positions and plan activities that meet their individual needs.

In the Driggs Idaho Stake we have combined the Young Special Interest and Special Interest groups to enable us to have a larger group and to better carry out the program. We have an active group of about thirty who meet for firesides regularly each month. We have called upon our returning missionary couples and also singles who have served in the mission field, to come and share their experiences with us.

There is also a planned monthly activity. Some of these activities have been trips to Promised Valley Theatre in Salt Lake City, the pageant in Manti, Mexican supper, pizza party, bingo night and just playing games and snacking. Members who have traveled to foreign lands and within our own



Special Interest Group returning from Manti Pageant.

country have shared their films with us. We have an annual Dutch oven chicken cookout during the summer near the end of June. In July of 1980 the Driggs group extended an invitation to the Rexburg group and met in the Victor park for a potluck picnic and attended Pierre's Playhouse together.

Some members of the YSI group have traveled to Rexburg and Pocatello to attend YSI conferences which feature a special speaker, workshops, banquet and dance.

The group members are aware of each other's needs, of illnesses, deaths, weddings, birthdays and other occasions when they reach out with a helping hand. Sometimes just a ride and a listening ear helps.

No matter what else may befall us, no matter what our station in life may be, each of us is a child of God and He wants our happiness and success.

Lamanite Indian Placement Program

The Lamanite program is designed to help the Lamanite people fulfill the promise given to them by the Lord, to become a blessed and delightful people. This program takes children from the ages of eight to eighteen and places them in Latter-day Saint homes, where there is a mother and father and children present, who are honestly trying to live their religion. The children are interviewed and tested to see how outgoing they are, how well-behaved they are and how well they adjust to the program. When they

qualify for the program, a family is chosen that will adjust to the child's needs. They are raised in a way they can benefit from our superior school system and have a strong home life and religious background so they can return to their people and help them achieve and benefit from the child's upbringing and knowledge. The program is not designed to take away the child's Indian heritage, but rather to help them be proud of their bloodline, who they are, the greatest promise they have as people. It helps the child realize how choice he is in the eyes of God. The child returns to his home every summer and helps to keep his family ties strong, as well as exposing his family to the knowledge that he is receiving.

The placement program started in Teton Stake in 1962, and about ten children were placed in LDS homes in various parts of the stake. The leaders put a great deal of effort into this program to get it started, and families accepting these children gave a lot, personally and financially. Some were successful and some were not.



Children of Bishop Louis and Sister Sherri Christensen. Front row: Tyler, Angelia, Sarah. Back row: Amy and Todd Twohearts.

One of the several successful placements in the stake was in the home of Bishop Louis and Sherri Christensen. Todd Twohearts was placed in their home in August, 1977. He has been a great joy in their family. Not only does he benefit from the program, but the whole family benefits by having him live with them. He has taught them all to love and appreciate him and his people, to appreciate what they do have as a family,

and to share blessings with someone who can benefit from them. Todd is twelve years old, he is a special member of the Christensen family now, and this poem tells how the family feels about him:

Todd Twohearts

He came to us just nine years old, a frightened little boy.
 He had dark eyes that looked straight down, and in them showed no joy.
 He wasn't sure what lay ahead, a strange new world in store.
 First time alone, and on his own, as the big bus shut its door.
 Who were these strange new people and how would they like me?
 An Indian boy so far from home, with a future yet to see!
 We had the same type feelings as that lonely little lad.
 How would he fit into our world, the world we'd always had?
 Would he upset our lifestyle and ruin things that are?
 This little boy, so all alone who'd traveled oh so far!!
 The years have gone so quickly, since the day that we first met.

Our little, lonely, frightened boy has grown up, you can bet.
He's the kind of son to be proud of and has grown in many ways:
In work, in school, at home, at church, we have to sing his praise!!
Todd fits into our little world and yes, he upsets things!
He keeps us on our tippy-toes, but lots of joy he brings!!
We love this little boy with all our hearts, a part of us he'll be,
Not just now, or years to come, but for eternity.

Genealogy in Driggs Idaho Stake

"In all of us," wrote author Alex Haley, "there is hunger, marrow deep, to know our heritage--to know who we are and where we have come from."

The greatest responsibility in the world that God has laid upon us, as individuals, is to seek after our dead and compile an acceptable record of families and their activities.

In the early 1960's we began teaching genealogy classes in Sunday School and M.I.A., encouraging young people and old alike to preserve their heritage.

Oral histories were collected from many elderly people, which have since become a source of information and enjoyment to their posterity. These are available in the branch library.

When branch libraries became a part of the church program, one was planned and built in the new addition to the tabernacle.

In 1972, the Church announced the four generation program, setting a submission deadline of June 1980--later extended to 1981.

In 1978, the Church published a manual called "From You to Your Ancestors". The objective of this manual was to help organize personal and family records; and then use these records to compile life histories, books of remembrance, and to complete the four generation family group sheets. Its purpose was to help us understand how families, whether living or dead, can receive the blessings of the temple. It was simple and effective. The program took on a new interest in the stake.

The library soon became too small for the unexpected volume of work that was created. Plans were made to build a more spacious, better equipped library over the old stage, and in thirty days it was a reality (February 6, 1981).

Equipment and supplies now available in the new library include: microfilm readers, extraction reader, microfish readers, microfish film (C.F.I.) on temple endowments 1969-1978, ward films on the entire stake from 1901 to the 1940's, a minimum of reference books, cemetery records on some of the cemeteries in the Teton Valley and Jackson, compendiums on early American history and family genealogy, maps, atlases, newspapers of *Teton Valley News* from 1909 to 1980, and numerous other resource books. We are continually researching and seeking information to add to our resource files.

On January 15, 1976 numerous members were called upon and set



New genealogy library built February 6, 1981.

apart as librarians. Classes were established to train staff members to insure proper functioning of the library. Many members, and occasionally a non-member, are grateful for the help they receive from this library.

We are proud of our accomplishments in genealogy and temple work. President Kimball once said, "I hope to dissolve the artificial boundary line we so often place between missionary work and temple and genealogy work, because it is the same great redemptive work!"

Stake Becomes Part of German Extraction Program

The Driggs Idaho Stake was selected to join other stakes of the Church in the Stake Records Extraction Program whereby marriages and christenings are taken (extracted) from microfilm records of German church entries.

Brother and Sister Lyle Kunz were called to be the trainers and coordinators. Both speak German fluently: Lyle was a missionary in Germany and Gisela a native German. They attended a training seminar in Salt Lake City in March, 1980.

This church genealogical work was initiated in 1977 with a few pilot stakes.

The first full year of operation was 1979. The purpose was to make available many more names for work in the various temples.

On November 5, 1980, President Donald Coburn set apart the following extractors who were called to serve for at least eighteen months as

genealogical missionaries: Mildred Hillman, Velva O'Brien, Isabel Taylor, Leona Grover, Nada Duersch, William and Irene Fisher, and Harold Holmes.



Genealogical missionaries serving on the German Extraction Program, November 5, 1980.

Twice-weekly training sessions then started as Brother and Sister Kunz taught fundamental German vocabulary, grammar, alphabet, and the writing styles of the many German recorders who acted as secretaries in churches throughout Germany. After nearly five months of training, actual extraction work began at the end of March 1981. The completed, checked and corrected cards on each microfilm will be submitted to Salt Lake.

The extractors all testify of the joy and satisfaction that this work brings to them which is best told in the following poem by Isabel G. Taylor.

Extraction

I've struggled with "mutter" und 'vater" und "kinder,"
I've been up and down the page,
I've tried not to let other thoughts hinder,
We are struggling with eras and age.

I never could translate the grammar of English,
It left me quite cold in my heart.
But now that we're pursuing cases and gender,
It's been inspiring right from the start.

The teachers have really been quite splendid,
They know the "old country" so well,
I really am filled with delight and thanksgiving,
I am happier than I can tell.

There are spirits awaiting up there in the heavens,
On us mortals here down below,
To search out the records and bring them salvation,
Do they wonder why we are so slow?

Dear Father, please guide us in this, thy new calling,
Please help us to read it aright,
We pray for thy spirit to help us remember,
And are guided by thy heavenly light.



Section 8

Resources of Teton and Jackson Valleys

*“Choose you this day whom ye will serve; but as for me
and my house, we will serve the Lord.”*

Josh 24:15

Nestling in the tops of the Rocky Mountains, where Idaho and Wyoming join hands, are two of Mother Earth's greatest treasure spots--the sister valleys of Teton and Jackson Hole.

Years ago, nature by irresistible forces, thrust up through the overlying sedimentary rocks, those mighty granite sentinels, the Tetons, to stand guard over these choice regions.

The mountains, world renowned for their scenic beauty, are covered with a heavy snowfall in winter and in summer with timber and pasturage, the latter supporting vast herds of domestic as well as wild animals. The wild animals, under controlled permits, are taken primarily for food. Hay and grains are grown for food for beef cattle to make their meat and hides firm and useful. The hides are tanned and made into leather goods of all kinds.

Near the head of Jackson Valley is the great Moran dam which makes Jackson lake one of the nation's greatest reservoirs. The Snake River flows from there through the valley, and both have great fishing. Boating and float trips add to the tourism that Jackson residents claim as their best resource. By keeping alive the spirit of "The Old West," the boardwalks, quaint shops, art galleries and antique shops, people from all over the world are attracted year round.

From the mountain slopes, after winter is gone, timber is taken to sawmills to be made into logs, slabs and finished lumber. Much is used for firewood to save energy and for comfort. On these slopes are all kinds of wild berries for canning. In the early 1900's trappers took their pelts to be made into leather goods of all kinds. Most of their clothing was made of leather.

A large cement works supplies materials for roads, bridges, homes and other needs. In the Gros Ventre area is beautiful rock taken for making fireplace mantles and hearths. There is a good hospital, dental care, schools and many churches for medical, dental, educational and spiritual needs. The Latter-day Saints have a visitors center open to all people giving historical and spiritual education. Beautiful ski areas dot the mountains--Snow-King and Teton Village-- and there is a large tram that will take you to the tops of the rugged mountains. The view is matched only by the Grand Targhee Ski Resort in Teton Valley where the lifts take you to the tops of the mountains. The great towering Tetons are almost at your finger tips with the beautiful valley below. Most of the hired help is made of local people which helps the economy. Jackson Valley has good fire protection and law enforcement.

In Teton Valley there are many resources. The greatest is agriculture and includes potatoes, hay, grains of most kinds, many fruits and berries for eating and canning. In the past the dairy industry supported two cheese factories making the best cheese in the world. People grow large gardens and the taste is unmatched elsewhere. There are many greenhouses growing more tender vegetables and fruits for home and canning. In the past there was a great pea industry and peas were locally processed and shipped all over the United States and Mexico.

Teton Valley has a cement plant and several gravel pits that furnish

road materials and other needs. There is a rock quarry in Fox Creek Canyon that produces the best undersurfacing in the country. There is also a lime kiln. At one time lime rock was shipped to the U and I sugar company in Idaho Falls. Now with their moving to more urban areas, this is kept for future use.

Teton River runs the full length of the valley and has the best fly fishing in the west. There is one lodge that has guests from all over the world coming to enjoy the fishing and the beautiful view. This is owned by local men. The fish, geese and ducks and many water fowl that feed in the river and streams are allowed by permit and license to be taken for food. Dove, grouse, sage hens and other land birds may be taken. Trappers have always taken muskrats and other fur-bearing animals from the river.

There are unused deposits of talc, phosphate and some copper and jade but amounts are unknown. Peat moss in abundance is here and in the past was processed in Victor and sent to nurseries all over the state and used for planting and gardening.

The entire valley is surveyed for oil and gas. In the past wells were drilled and capped for future exploration. In Horseshoe Canyon millions of tons of the best grade of coal are stored. In the early 1920's and before that time, efforts were made to mine this coal. A 5200 foot tunnel was built at Brown Bear and coal hauled out in mine cars to a tippie below where it was sorted into slack, pea, nut and lump coal. It was shipped by rail from there. Above was the Horseshoe mine with a 700 foot shaft where coal was hoisted to a tippie, graded and shipped by truck, wagons and sleighs. Much was used locally. The Superior, J. R. Cluff and Williamson mines were unusable but Henry Mikesell, Pintar, Horseshoe and Brown Bear proved to be all one shifted vein. Due to the geographic faults, the rich coal fields became too expensive to operate and are there for future use.

There was a town of Sam, Idaho at the mine with a post office, cook house, bunk houses, a school, residences and a store. Miners from the valley and from all over the world made an effort to develop these mines.

The Union Pacific Railroad served the valley, hauling freight, produce, U.S. mail, passengers, grain and coal in and out of the valley.

Electricity was first taken from a plant located in Teton Canyon. Later a plant was built in what is now known as "The Narrows" by the Teton Valley Power and Milling Company owned and operated by J. N. Jeppesen Sr. and family. At the mill in Driggs, flour was milled and human and cattle grains for food were ground. Electricity is now furnished by the Fall River Rural Electric Cooperative.

Teton Valley has a hospital, dental office, schools at the high school and elementary level, fire department, and good ambulance service with trained personnel. A unit of the Idaho National Guard and local law enforcement protect the valley in time of need.

Excellent water supplies the main part of the valley from a spring in Teton Canyon and other areas have local wells.

Valley Bank is our financial resource. People are canning fruits, meats

and fish, and making quilts, leather goods, soap and many other needs.

With the exception of sugar, salt, soda, citrus fruits and medical supplies, our people could survive for a long time from their own resources. Many have built special storage areas for this purpose.

Both Teton and Jackson valleys have airports. At Driggs small planes can be chartered. Jackson has a large airport with regular scheduled flights.

Jackson and Teton Valley have local newspapers. News of county, city government, schools, vital statistics, want ads, sales and trade, educational and spiritual services are well covered. Local people manage and staff these services adding to the general economy.

•

Section 9

Pictures of Yesteryears

“Therefore, O ye that embark in the service of God, see that ye serve him with all your heart, might, mind and strength, that ye may stand blameless before God at the last day.

D&C 4:2

Pictures of Yesteryears

High Council 1926



Front row, left to right: Edwin S. Little, Parley S. Rammell, Francis M. Reynolds, Samuel Kunz, Sr., Patriarch; William A. Strong, Robert G. Meikle, James Nielsen.
Back row, left to right: James M. Thomas, John J. Durtschi, J. Henry Jensen, Amacy W. Clark, Stake Clerk; Montrose Killpack, John J. Miller.

High Council 1943



Front row, left to right: Montrose Killpack, John J. Durtschi, T. Ross Wilson, Howard Tonks, Sterling A. Murdock, M. Leland Sorensen.
Back row, left to right: C. Earl Harris, J. Delos Lauritzen, D.C. Buxton, E. Max Phillips, I. Horace Kearsley, Charles M. Fullmer

Bishoprics of Wards in Teton Stake 1943



Front row, left to right: James H. Kunz, Bishop Cedron Ward; Monroe Dustin, 1st Counselor; William E. Schiess, 2nd Counselor; Asa M. Drake, Ward Clerk; Walter J. Wood, Bishop Bates Ward; Carl Ripplinger, 1st Counselor; Ernest Bates, 2nd Counselor and Ward Clerk; Arthur Caldwell, Presiding Elder, Richvale Branch; H. Ross Bevan, 2nd Counselor

Second Row: Leland May, 2nd Counselor Grovont Branch; T. Alma Moulton, Presiding Elder; J. Wallace Moulton, 1st Counselor; Reed Moulton, Ward Clerk; James M. Robertson, Bishop Jackson Ward; Murland May, Clerk; Ruben Moss, 1st Counselor; Dwight C. Stone, Bishop Chapin Ward; Merland Christensen, 1st Counselor; Levar Burnside, 2nd Counselor; Donald Jardine, 1st Counselor, Richvale Branch.

Third Row: Fredrick Duersch, Clerk Pratt Ward; George B. Green, 1st Counselor; Alfred Durtschi, Bishop; Carl A. Carlson, 2nd Counselor; Lorin P. Kearsley, 1st Counselor Victor Ward; Francis C. Gillette, Bishop; Carlos G. Lauritzen, 2nd Counselor, Lynn S. Kearsley, Clerk, Milford N. Kunz, Finance Chairman Cedron Ward; C.H. Mickelsen, Finance Chairman Cache Ward; William A. Hansen, Bishop Clawson Ward; J. Cleve Hansen 1st Counselor and Clerk; William Knight, 2nd Counselor; Robert G. Meikle, Bishop Cache Ward; Vernon Christofferson, 1st Counselor.

Fourth Row: Ray Packer Clerk, Tetonia Ward; Richard A. Egbert, 1st Counselor; H.J. Willmore, Bishop; Ralph Heilesen, 2nd Counselor; Alfred Larsen, 1st Counselor Darby Ward; Arnold Sorensen, Bishop; Paul Delaney, 2nd Counselor; John H. Harper, 1st Counselor Driggs Ward; S.M. Meikle, Finance Chairman; G.F. Knight, Clerk; Clarence Murdock, Bishop; Van A. Price, 2nd Counselor, (not in picture).

Stake Relief Society Board 1921



Front row, left to right: Ada Wilson Walker, Sarah Huff, Mrs. Eph Taylor, Mrs. John Johnson. Center row, left to right: Martha Little, Hanna Price, Susanna Wilson, Hannah Stevens, Mattie Hulet. Back row, left to right: Mrs. G. Nelson, Emily Beesley, Hannah Hegstead, Mayne Eddington, Mary Henrie, Maude Driggs.



Original Teton Stake Officers still living at time of the Golden Anniversary, September 2, 1951. Front row, left to right: Samuel E. Rigby, Robert Dalley, Lizzie Beesley Hunt, Estella Little, Halsey D. Fullmer. Back row, left to right: Robert E. Griggs, Sr., George B. Green, John D. Killpack, George Eddington, David J. Thomas.



Old Folks Party in front of newly completed tabernacle, 1942.



Hundreds of children, carrying bouquets of flowers, are standing in front of the old stake building with parents and the honored guests, President David O. McKay and Sister McKay. The children had lined up from the corner of the hospital, around the block to the front of the chapel. President and Sister McKay greeted each child individually. This picture was taken in the early 1940's.



Teton Stake outing in Teton Canyon.



Teton Stake's first baptismal font, taken after new tabernacle was built and at the time it was being prepared to be moved. It was the first heated font in the stake. It was used first in 1919.



Stake Office Building, Driggs



Old Palisade Church



Driving of the last spike for the first train into Driggs, by Don C. Driggs, August 26, 1912.



Driggs Singing Mothers group in front of old stake house.



Pratt Ward Sunday School in front of their old church house.



Chapin Ward Sunday School in front of their chapel, about 1913.



Victor Ward Beehive Girls, July 1920, Summer Outing. Left to right: Nellie Sinclair Fisher, Elizabeth Johnson Eynon (Teacher). Mildren Hatch Wilcocks, Velma Johnson, Vida Hamblin, (next three not identified), Gwen Stratton Jones, Dora Jacobs, Ada Hatch.



Stake Award winners for 100 percent attendance at Sacrament Meetings - 1963.



1921 Cache Basketball Team - Paul Christofferson, Vernon Christofferson, LeRoy Hansen, Ira Rudd, Ray Johnson, Wayne Moffat. Championship team for the north end of the valley.



Building Finance Committee, Tetonia Ward, Front row, left to right: Leonard Ward, Owen Larson, Elmer Beard, Seth Hansen, Donald Jardine. Second row: Warren Fullmer, Russell Rammell, Clarence Wood, Doral Meikle, Milton Phillips, William C. Berry. Third row: James Smith, William O'Brien, Earl Kempton, Earl Baimbridge, Adrian Cook, Edward (Ted) Brower. Back row: Lyle Smith, Alan Freeze, Ralph Ure, Robert Smellie, Harold Lerwill, Richard A. Egbert.



A group of Darby Ward couples attending a Green and Gold Ball in 1952. Left to right: Elva and Paul Delaney, Mildred and Wendell Hillman, Naomi and Alfred Larsen, Mary and Otto Weston, Eva and Gheen Hillman, Jean and Clint Larsen, Buelah and Roy Griffith, Waunetta and Basil Hill, Clair and Bill Lewis.



Jackson LDS Ward - about 1952.



Jackson Junior Sunday School



A group of singing mothers from Jackson who sang in the movie production *Spencer's Mountain* that was filmed in the Jackson area.

First row, left to right: Director Delmar Davis, Organist Adeline Nielson, movie actor Henry Fonda (seated), movie actress Maureen O'Hara next, standing.

Back row: Ilena Nelson, Majorie May, Roberta Lamb, Dene Beesley, Betty Jo May, Jeanette Gillette, Jerri May, Gloyl Walters, Marjorie Ryan, Wanona Wiley.



A group of prospective missionaries, Driggs Second Ward in 1966, most of whom filled missions for the Church. Front row: kneeling: Roger Larsen and Vance Nelson. Second row, left to right: Robert Hamis, Robert Murdock, Randy Nelson, Allen Christensen. Back row: Jeff Griggs, Gregg Moffat, David Freeze, Brooks Green, Gary Christensen.



Taking new cars over Jackson Pass by teams and bobsleds.



Some of the old pioneers who killed the snakes and built the bridges. Left to right: Ebenezer Beesley, Jack Buxton, Sam Swanner, Sam Sheets, Ray C. Kimball, William W. Taylor, Oscar O. Knight.



Victor Ward auxiliaries at the dedication of the Victor Ward Chapel May 28, 1956.



Gros Ventre (Grosvont) Branch Conference 1952. First row, left to right: Clarence Murdock, W. Leigh Fullmer, Reed Moulton. Back row: Bryan Fullmer, Clifton May, William A. Strong, Clark Moulton.



A group of the good women at the old Mormon Church at Gros Ventre, Wyoming: Mrs. Nephi Moulton, Fay May, Mrs. J.H. May, Shirley Moulton, Bertha Moulton, Veda Moulton, Hilma Roberts, Melba May, with Ada May in the door of the church.



A Green and Gold Ball held in Clawson Ward in the 1940's. Front row, left to right: Ed Hansen, LuAnn Hatch, Erma Egbert. Second row: Glen Peterson, Bea Hansen, Gladys Fullmer, Edna Fullmer, May Shaw, Ora Knight, Dawn Sensenbach, William Knight. Back row: Bishop William Hansen, Millie Peterson, Awanda Hansen, David Hansen, Alice Hansen, Thelma Jackson, Wanda Hansen, Ethel Butler, Merle Fullmer.

Church Welfare in the Early Days of the Church and in Present Days



A wood project in Driggs. Logs were timbered by hand and trees drag to the roadside by horses. Logs were trucked to Driggs and loaded on railroad cars to be shipped for church distribution, about 1938.



Cedron Ward 1941, welfare planting is finished. E. Wayne Schiess is the water boy at age 5.



Welfare Work - Grain shocked, bundles loaded and unloaded into thresher, bagged, sewed and piled bags and loaded again to move, ALL BY HAND.



Driggs Second Ward harvesting grain on their 160 acre welfare farm, 1981.



Driggs Second Ward thinning carrots grown by the ward on the Jay Dell Buxton farm. These carrots were planted, cultivated and harvested in the same manner and using the same equipment used for potatoes. The ward turned out and within two hours the carrots were harvested and in the cellar, washed and ready to be sent to the welfare house in Idaho Falls. They had 1,600 pounds for the welfare and the balance was given to members. 1981.



Section 10

Advertisements

"The Driggs Idaho Stake express their thanks and appreciation to the businessmen in the Teton and Jackson valleys whose advertisements appear herein. Their support helped greatly to finance publication of this book.

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Ex. 35:31

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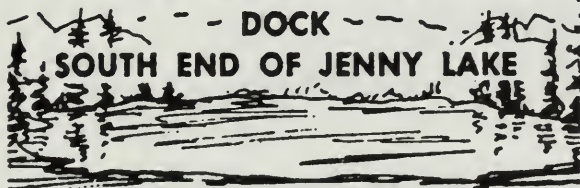
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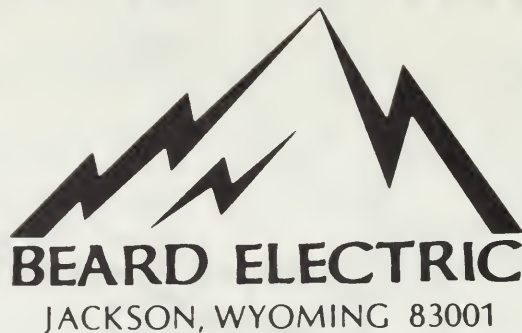


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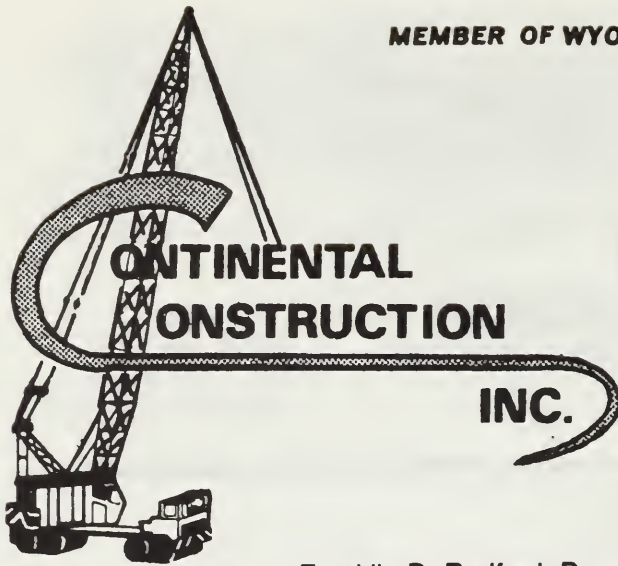
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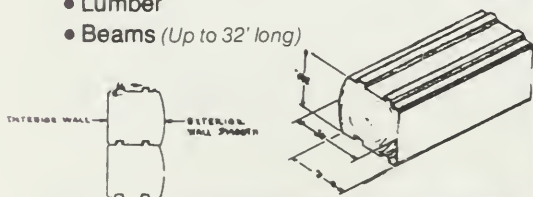
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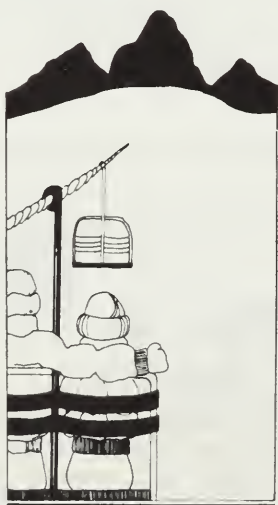
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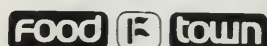
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